THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 125. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children

To cure these effections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. B. FOULER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S TENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

WASHINGTON.

The French Troops in Mexico—Napoleon's Delay in Withdrawing Them the Subject of a Special Cabinet Session—General Grant Participating in the Discussion —Further Developments in the Cotton Frauds, Etc.

The French Troops in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—It is intimated in official circles that the French Government has declared its purpose not to abide by the arrangement concluded between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de Lhuys for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. Under that arrangement the first detachment of those troops were to have embarked for home during the present month, but as yet no preparations for such an embarkation have been made, and it is even asserted that Napoleon has positively notified our Government that he cannot effect the withdrawal until spring, when he promises to make a thorough and complete job of it and take all away at once; but, inasmuch as in making the proposition at this late day he forfeits the plighted word of his Government to remove one detachment this month, our Government is not disposed to put much confidence in his further promises. There is reason to believe that this subject was made the occasion for a special Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon, and was continued at the regular meeting to-day, when General Grant was present by invitation. What conclusion was arrived at has not transpired; but the fact of General Grant being called in to participate in the discussion, gives a warlike character to the affair.

The Arrest of Ortega.

The arrest of Ortega by Sheridan turns out to have been a voluntary act, but one that has since been assumed and approved by our Government. Official despatches have been received from which it appears that Ortega is supported in Mexico only by a small clique of French and British merchants, the native population, with singular unanimity, adhering to Juarez. Those who favored Ortega's contemplated *coup d'etat* were all former adherents of Maximilian. Their object was to control the considerable trade of that region—estimated at upwards of twelve millions of dollars annually—and prevent its being monopolized by American merchants. Since the arrest affairs have assumed a tranquil and eminently satisfactory shape along the Rio Grande.

The "Alabama" Claims.

The Government has received no positive information from England of the determination of the British Cabinet in relation to the *Alabama* claims, nor has any confirmation or denial of the statements imputed by the cable to have been made by Lord Stanley in the matter been received.

The President's Annual Message.

The statement comes from good authority that the President's Message is rapidly approaching completion; that it has been read to the Cabinet during the sessions of yesterday and to-day, but that it will not be placed in the hands of the printer before the beginning of next week. Judging from the frequency with which the forthcoming Message is discussed and speculated upon by the prominent politicians here, it will be looked for by the country generally with no ordinary degree of interest. During the preparation of this document, the President has been especially careful to indicate by no word or course of action he has concluded to suggest to Congress on the vitally important questions of which it treats. And there are those whose frequent consultations and interviews with Mr. Johnson enable them to form reasonably correct estimates of his views on the great questions at issue, and these estimates, predicated on the views recently expressed by the President, substantiate the indications previously given that he does not favor the Constitutional amendment, for the reason that it is not only antagonistic to the Constitution itself, but totally inadequate for the adjustment of the momentous political differences now before the country. Yet there are many reasons for believing that the impending Message is pervaded by a spirit conciliatory to the radical element in the Republican party, and that it manifests in a pointed manner an anxiety on the part of the President to secure concert of action between the executive and legislative branches of the Administration.

The Investigations of the Retrenchment Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee met to-day at 12 o'clock, and were busily engaged in examining witnesses in regard to the cotton frauds. These frauds are daily assuming a prodigious character. The report of the Committee in relation to them will be of a very interesting nature, showing as it will the stupendous character of these frauds. The Committee meet again to-morrow. —*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FRENCH MISSION.

Departure of General Dix for France—His Leave-Taking of the Naval Office.

On yesterday General Dix took leave of the attaches of the Naval Office, previous to his departure for France to-day. Mr. Franklin, special Deputy Naval Officer, addressed the General in a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed, on behalf of himself and associates, deep regret at their having to part. Mr. Franklin alluded to the past services of the General in complimentary terms, and expressed his confidence that in the new field of his labors he would uphold the honor and dignity of the republic in a manner befitting a citizen of the United States. The speaker then concluded by bidding farewell, and hoping that health, prosperity, and happiness would be vouchsafed to the General, and that he would in good time return to the country to receive the plaudits of his countrymen.

General Dix responded to the address by stating that he received with great sensibility the kind expressions with which he had been greeted on the occasion of their approaching separation. He would not part without bearing testimony to the fidelity, efficiency, and alacrity with which all connected with the office had discharged their duties during his short connection with them. The General then concluded by returning his thanks for the kind wishes which had been tendered to him, and gave his assurance that they were fully reciprocated on his part.—*New York Herald.*

The Lumber Trade of Maine—Its Value this Year Over Nineteen Millions.

BANGOR November 23.—The lumber manufacture of this State for the year about closing includes six hundred millions of feet, besides several millions from the mills not yet reported.

The value of the whole is estimated at about $19 000,000. In addition to the above, there is the Aroostook region and the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, which will materially increase both the quantity and value above named.

Mayoralty Nomination—Acquittal of a Bank Teller.

BOSTON, November 23.—The Democrats of Portsmouth have nominated Frank Jones Brewer as their candidate for the mayoralty at the next election.

Lucius H. Tenney, the first teller of the National Bank at Greenfield, and who was charged with having stolen a large amount of bonds from the bank, has been acquitted.

More Gold from Europe.

BOSTON, November 23.—The Cunard steamer *Africa,* from Liverpool, has £50,000 in gold on her manifest.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Latest by Cables and Steamers.

An Outbreak in Spain Imminent.

Abdication of the Queen Talked Of.

FENIANS ARRESTED AT LIMERICK.

Extensive Seizure of Arms

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

SPAIN.

Expected Abdication of the Queen.

PARIS, November 23.—Popular outbreaks against the Government of Spain are likely to occur at any moment. There are vague rumors that the Queen will abdicate to arrest the threatened storm.

ITALY.

Appointment of a New Foreign Minister Expected.

FLORENCE, November 23.—It is reported authentically that Ratazzi will succeed the Baron Ricasoli in the Foreign Office.

IRELAND.

Seizure of Arms and Arrest of Fenians.

LONDON, November 23.—A number of persons accused of Fenianism have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms have been seized by the authorities.

PRUSSIA.

Sale of the Cologne Railroad.

BERLIN, November 23.—The Chambers have agreed in censuring the Government for the sale of the Cologne Railroad without their sanction.

RUSSIA.

Success of the New Loan in London.

LONDON, November 23.—The new Russian loan for seventy million florins has already met with great success, one third of the amount having been already taken, with a certain prospect that the whole will be placed.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, November 23—Evening.—The Cotton Market is unchanged. Provisions are also unchanged. Lard is tending downward.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, November 23—Evening.—The Money Market was sightly easier, and Consols closed at 90 for money.

The following are the closing prices for American securities:—Erie Railroad shares, 50; Illinois Central, 87½; U. S. Five-twenties, 70½.

AMERICAN BONDS IN LONDON AND GERMANY.

LONDON, November 22—American Five-twenty were higher before official hours to-day, sales being made at 70½. Subsequently there were transactions reported at 70¾, and even a fraction higher, on short time

The German markets to-day are reported unaltered.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—There has been a greater degree of animation in the market for cotton to-day, and at one time an advance of 1s. 16d@1d. was paid for desirable parcels. This brought middling uplands up to about 14½d, but, as a general thing, the official quotations of the day stood at about the rates of yesterday. The business reached 18,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, November 22, noon.—During the week the cotton market has been rather dull, but steady, at 14d. for Middling Uplands Transactions were not very heavy, and the sales for the week do not foot up over 66,000 bales

To-day the market shows some improvement, and prices have an advancing tendency. Middling Uplands are quoted this morning at 14¼, and the sales to-day promise to reach 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, November 23, noon.—Breadstuffs continue to advance, and the market to-day is still firmer. Corn as quoted this morning at 40s.

THE POPE

Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Rome.

From the London Shipping Gazette, November 10.

The *Courier Italiano* devotes a portion of its space to the solution of the question which so many of our country men are asking with respect to the doings of Mr. Gladstone in Rome. According to the information of that journal, Mr. Gladstone introduced politics towards the close of his interview with the Pope. His Holiness complained of the Austrian Government, though he admitted that recent events in Germany had put it out of the power of that nation to defend the Holy See. Mr. Gladstone congratulated the Pope on the arrival of the Antibes Legion—a blessing which the Pope appears to have received with remarkable equanimity. He replied to these congratulations with an expression of trust rather in celestial than in earthly legions, and dropped the subject. With reference to Italy and the negotiations said to be in course of arrangement the Pope said he "knew nothing. * * All that I know is, that in dying I shall not leave entire to my successor the sacred and inviolable inheritance of St. Peter." Of Ireland he spoke in terms of warm affection, and commended the country to the care of his guest. Then, smiling, he said:—"If one of these days I should have to leave Rome, although Ireland is far from the centre of Christianity, I should not object, perhaps, to choose it for my domicile. Malta, a place about entirely mercantile, now that the revolutionaries accuse my poor priests of simony, would not have my sympathies." It does not appear that Mr. Gladstone made any promise or offered any inducements to his Holiness to change his plans, or to select any of the British possessions as his residence, in case it should be necessary to quit Rome.

FRANCE.

The Health of the Emperor.

Paris (November 8) Correspondence London Times.

The review held on Monday by the Emperor was as much for the purpose of showing how unfounded were the reports current in Paris since his return from Biarritz (that he could not sit on horseback, and has not done so since his illness at Vichy) as for anything else. Pressure of business, much mental anxiety caused by the turn affairs had taken in Germany, and deep vexation at the manner in which M. Bismark trifled with him, as well as indisposition, prevented his Majesty from appearing at the camp at Chalons, and distributing on the 15th of August the decorations usually given in honor of that imperial *fete* on the breaking up of the camp. On that occasion the Emperor was represented by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the men and officers did not lose their rewards in consequence of his absence. No decorations, I believe, were given at the review on Monday. There is one fact, however, relating to this review which would furnish an additional illustration to Dr. Whately's "Historic Doubts." The *Moniteur,* aware of the anxiety of the public as to the Emperor's being able to sit his horse, positively says that his Majesty rode with the Empress and Prince Imperial from St. Cloud to the Bois de Boulogne, where the review was held; the other papers mention that he arrived close to the ground in an open carriage, and only then got on horseback. Several persons professing to be eye-witnesses corroborate the official journal; several persons, also professing to be eye-witnesses, corroborate the other papers. I was not at St. Cloud when the Emperor set out, so that on this particular point I cannot speak as an eye-witness. But what I can affirm is, that his Majesty was on horseback during the review, and at he more than once galloped around the field with the Empress and the Prince Imperial. It is admitted on all hands that he returned to St. Cloud, not on horseback, but in an open carriage. Then, again, opinions differ as to the Emperor's appearance; some (eye-witnesses, of course) say that he looked fatigued, haggard, and, indeed, anything but well; others that he was quite blooming. The truth here lies, as it often does, between extremes. I thought the Emperor looking, not ill, nor haggard, nor "blooming," but pretty much as he usually looks. For the rest the movements were executed in masterly style by the troops, and the charge of the brigade of cavalry of the guard and of the *corps d'armee,* which concluded the review, excited general admiration and applause. The Emperor expressed his great satisfaction to Marshal Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely at the fine appearance of the men, and the precision and regularity of their movements. The day was fine, and a vast number of people were on the ground.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI November 24.—The Central Pacific Railroad excursionists arrived here this morning, and will leave for the East on Monday. The Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed a committee to receive the excursionists and show them the various points of interest in the city.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 24.—The schooner *E. J. Palmer,* from Turks' Island, arrived here this morning, with a cargo of salt. She awaits orders.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Cotton firm but very dull at 33@35c. Flour quiet and advanced 15c.; sales of 4500 bbls. State at $8 10@11 75; Ohio, $10 75@13 50; Western $9 15@12 40; Southern, $11 80@16 75. Wheat 1@2c. lower; sales of 7000 bushels. Corn advanced 1@2c; sales of 76,000 bushels Western at $1 26@1 28; Southern Corn, $1 27. Oats firmer; sales of 28,000 bushels Western at 62@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky dull

BALTIMORE, November 24.—Flour dull; low grades very heavy Wheat very dull; red $2 95@3 05. Corn dull; new white 95@98c.; new yellow 94@96c. Oats heavy; sales at 54@55c. Provisions are neglected and nominal in price. Seeds steady; Clover $9 12½@9 50. Coffee quiet; Rio steady. Sugar steady. Whisky dull; Western $2 27@2 28 in bond; Pennsylvania $2 28@2 30, free.

Fire-Crackers to be Tabooed—Monument to the Soldiers—Government Machine Shops to be Erected.

BOSTON, November 23.—It is understood that the City Council will send in a petition to the next Legislature for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of fire-crackers on all holiday occasions.

Both branches of the Common Council have agreed to call for contracts for the erection of a monument on the Common to the memory of deceased soldiers.

Intelligence has been received of the purpose of the general Government to commence the erection of machine shops on Seadler's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, which was recently purchased as an addition to the Kittery Navy Yard. The erection of these buildings will furnish employment to five hundred workmen during the coming year.

Steam Between Boston and Liverpool—The "Old South" Meeting.

BOSTON, November 23.—The steamship *Ontario,* the pioneer vessel of the New Boston and Liverpool line, is to be launched at Newburyport to-morrow.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Old South daily morning prayer-meetings was held to-day, and, from the annual report, which was read, it appears that no less than five thousand meetings have been held since they were first established.

A State commission on hours of labor have been diligently at work for some time past in the principal cities and large manufacturing towns of the State, gathering information in relation to various branches of labor. Their recommendations will be made public in due time.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, November 24, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds were in better demand. Old 5-20s sold at 108, an advance of ¼; August 7-30s at 105¾, an advance of ⅛; and July do., at 104¼, an advance of ⅛. 99½ was bid for 10-40s, and 112¼ for 6s of 1881.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¼, and old do. at 99.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 56¼@56½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Erie at 31, an advance of ½; Catawissa preferred at 28¼@28¾, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 128½, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½@54¾, an advance of ¼.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 14, a slight advance. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; and 74 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were firmly held. Corn Exchange sold at 68¼. 145 was bid for Philadelphia; 31½ for Mechanics'; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 62¼ for Union.

Canal shares were rather firmer. Morris Canal preferred sold at 124, and Lehigh Navigation at 59. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there was more doing. Ocean sold at 4¼; Royal at ¼; and Caldwell at ⅛.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 138½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read.	lots c	59¼	100 sh Read.		56 44
200 sh	do. lots.	56½	100 sh	do.	⅝ 56⅝
100 sh	do.	56 31	100 sh	do.	⅛ 56⅝
100 sh	do.	⅛ 56 31			

FIRST BOARD

$2000 U S 7 30s Aug.		105⅞	100 sh Cata pf.		⅛ 29¼
$1000	do. July.	104⅞	100 sh	do.	⅛ 28½
$2000 U S 5-20s 65 Jy		108	100 sh	do.	⅛ 28¾
$1100 City 6s, n Its		102½	5 sh Morris Cl pf.		124
$900	do mn 6s n	102½	25 sh	do.	124
$2000	do. o d	99	5 sh	do.	124
$500 Belvi & Del bds		84	100 sh Penn R.		54¾
100 sh Reading	s10	56⅛	12 sh	do. lots.	54¾
200 sh	do. lots s30.	56⅛	64 sh	do.	54
100 sh	do.	b10 56 16	300 sh Caldwell		4
500 sh	do. c	56⅛	16 sh Norristown		61¼
1000 sh Royal Pet.		¼	100 sh Ocean	c	4½
150 sh Ph & E.	55	31	200 sh Hestonville R		14
100 sh	do. s5wn.	31	200 sh	do. b30.	14
200 sh C & A.	lots.	128½	100 sh	do. b5wn	14

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112½@113; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108⅜@108; do., 1864, 106½@106⅝; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., new, 1865, 107⅜@108; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅝@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105⅛@106; do., 2d series, 104⅝@105; 3d series, 104⅜@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 12@12½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, November 24.—The Flour Market has again been excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who are not disposed to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8 50 per barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $11 50@12 50 for Northwestern extra family; $12 75@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $15@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. The last sale of Rye Flour was at $7 25@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a marked absence for any demand for Wheat, and prices are nominal. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 90@3; Southern do at $3 10@3 15, and white at $3 15@3 35. 350 bushels Rye sold at $1 35 for Western and $1 40 for Pennsylvania. Corn continues dull, and prices are weak. Sales of old yellow, in the cars, at $1 17@1 16. Oats are not much inquired after; small sales of Southern at 58@59c., afloat and in the cars. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in steady request, and commands $8 50@10 for old and new, per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 50. Flaxseed is selling at $3 25.

Whisky is lower. Small sales of Pennsylvania barrels were made at $2 37, and Ohio at $2 42.

THE OLD PENN MANSION.

Its Appearance To-day and a Century Ago.

ITS INTERESTING HISTORY.

The Uses to Which it has Been Put—A Government-House, a Boarding-House, a Boarding-School, a Tailor-Shop, a Shoe-Shop, a Bake-Shop, a Jeweller's-Shop, a Fruit-Shop, a Saw-Shop, and a Cabinet-Shop.

The Men and Women Who Have Owned it—Samuel Carpenter, William Trent, Isaac Norris, Miss Sally N. Dickinson, Mrs. Logan, Charles Kuecht, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The Men and Women Who Have Lived In It—William Penn, James Logan, Governor Hamilton, the Widow Graydon, and Mrs. Burdeau.

The Men and Women Who Have Lodged In It—Lord Cornbury, the Baron De Kalb, the Chevalier Badouin, Lady Moore, Lady Susan O'Brien, Sir William Draper, Gen. John Reid, John Adams. John Hancock, and George Washington.

THE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN BURIED FROM IT—GENERAL FORBES AND GENERAL CHARLES LEE.

The Efforts That Have Been Made to Preserve It, and How They Have Come to Naught.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING WHICH IS TO TAKE ITS PLACE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Old Penn Mansion in 1866.

At the southeast corner of Second and Gothic streets, there has stood for more than a century and a half a curious structure which in later days has been known as the Old Penn Mansion. This building is not less unique than it is antique. The main portion of it is composed of brick, the walls being of what would, in these days, be termed enormous thickness, and of the most substantial and durable character. The body of the portion built of brick is placed at the distance of about eighteen feet from the line of the street, but at either end there is a wing some eight or ten feet in width which extends to the sidewalk. About a century after its original construction the vacant space between these two wings and the main portion was built up, to the height of two stories, with frame, thus adding to the uniqueness of the *tout ensemble.* The lower story of the frame portion contains two ungainly show windows, and is painted a dull brown color. The second story, in its better days, was probably of a yellowish tint, but now it is scarcely possible to describe the hue with exactness.

The brick portion, however, has a decided yellowish stamp, which the wind and storm of a century or more have not succeeded in effacing altogether. The entire structure is but two stories in height, but the wings have an appearance of being even less than this, as the windows of the upper floor are brought in the closest proximity to the eaves. The roof is of steep and curious construction. Tradition says that, once upon a time, it was covered with slate, but this has long since given place to the proverbial cedar shingle. The roof of the central or main building projects several feet above that of the wings, and its apex or ridge runs at right angles thereto, thus imparting an additional grotesqueness to the whole affair. On the different slopes of the roof are several apertures, which were once dignified with the title and uses of dormer windows; but at this time some of them are without the semblance of a sash, and the others are sadly deficient in the way of glass. At the junction of the main roof with that of the northern wing stands a chimney of curious contrivance. In the multitude of its angles and protruding portions it rivals the structure itself, and was doubtless in its day a marvel of chimney architecture.

And finally, as if purposely to add to the oddity of its outward aspect, the bill-posters have seized upon the northern wall and bedaubed it with their monstrous placards, on which we read, in startling capitals, of the *Black Crook, Hamlet, Rip Van Winkle,* and the *Bould Boy of Glengall.* Such is the picture presented by the Old Penn Mansion in November, 1866 But

The Old Penn Mansion a Century Ago,

if we may believe the faithful chronicler of that day, was a far different structure without, as it certainly was within. In those days it was known as the Slate-House, from the fact that it was the only building in the city which could then boast of a covering of that commodity. Alexander Graydon, in the "Memoirs of His Own Time," gives the following description of it and its surroundings, as it appeared just one hundred years ago:—

"It stood in Second street, at the corner of Norris' alley, and was a singular old-fashioned structure, laid out in the style of a fortification, with abundance of angles, both salient and reentering. Its two wings projected to the street in the manner of bastions, to which the main building, retreating from sixteen to eighteen feet, served for a curtain. Within it was cut up into a number of apartments, and on that account was exceedingly well adapted to the purpose of a lodging-house, to which use it had been long appropriated. An additional convenience was a spacious yard on the back of it, extending half way to Front street, enclosed by a high wall, and ornamented with a double row of venerable, lofty pines, which afforded a very agreeable *ruis in urbe,* or rural scene in the heart of the city."

Samuel Carpenter the Builder of the Mansion.

This antiquated structure has had a history which is surpassed for interest by that of no other building in Philadelphia of a private character. One of the earliest and most energetic improvers of the city was Samuel Carpenter; and it was for him that the house was originally constructed, but at what precise date is not at present known, although it was certainly some years prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Whether or not Carpenter designed it for his own use is likewise a matter of doubt, as he was the owner of several other private residences in the same square and nearer to the Delaware shore.

William Penn Resides in the Mansion

William Penn, the illustrious founder of the colony, arrived in Philadelphia, on his second visit, in October, 1699, just seventeen years after the location of the city. That the Second-street mansion was at that time one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the town, is evident from the fact that it became the residence of the Proprietary of the colony and his family; and within its walls, one month after their arrival, was born John Penn, "the American," as he was called, from being the only one of the family who first saw the light in the New World. When Penn took up his abode here, it became in effect the Executive Mansion of the colony, all the affairs of the infant State being transacted therein, for the want of more commodious and convenient quarters. This second visit to his colony had been intended by the founder as a permanent one; but the perplexities of his business increased to such an extent, and several members of his family became so much dissatisfied with a residence out of England, that in the summer of 1701 he again took his departure for England, never to return.

James Logan, Penn's Secretary, Resides in the Mansion.

During the term of Penn's second residence in the colony, he had the companionship and assistance of James Logan, a young Irishman of great industry and varied scholastic attainments. He became, by Penn's urgent solicitation, his private secretary, and in that capacity soon obtained entire control of all the affairs of his principal, continuing their faithful management for many years. On his second departure for England, Penn left Logan residing in the house; and on the 3d of September, 1701, while still on shipboard, he wrote to his Secretary:—"Thou may continue in the house I lived in till the year is up."

In a letter written to Penn in the following year, Logan says:—"I am forced to keep this house still, there being no accommodation to be had elsewhere for public business." The building continued to be used by Logan and his assistants as a Government house until 1704, when they removed to Clark's Hall, then located on the corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

Lord Cornbury is Banqueted there in 1702.

While Logan occupied the Mansion as a Government house, it was the scene of a grand festival given by him in honor of a visit from the Royal Governor of the Provinces of New York and the Jerseys. This important personage was none other than Lord Cornbury, a son of Lord Clarendon, and a cousin of Queen Anne. The Governor having gone to Burlington in 1702, for the purpose of proclaiming the accession of the Queen, Logan extended to him an invitation to visit Philadelphia. The fact of his being a near relative of the Queen, and the Governor of two of her most prosperous provinces, induced the inhabitants of the Quaker City to extend to him the utmost hospitality which they could then command. Hence, he was dined at the Government house, in company with his retinue of thirty persons, in a style which, for grandeur was equal, as he said, to anything he had seen in America.

William Trent Purchases the Mansion in 1703.

Samuel Carpenter, the original proprietor of the Mansion, remained in possession of it until late in 1703, in which year he transferred his title to William Trent, the founder of Trenton a few years later, for the sum of £850. When we consider the great increase since then in the amount of the circulating medium, and the corresponding decrease in its relative value, this sum appears almost a fabulous one, and shows conclusively that the Slate-House at that time was esteemed a most desirable property.

Isaac Norris Becomes the Owner.

William Trent continued to hold the property until the year 1709. James Logan, who was still officiating as the Secretary and deputy of Penn, still thought the place a desirable one while he continued in the exercise of Gubernatorial functions. Writing to his principal, he says:—"William Trent, designing for England, is about selling his house (that he bought of Samuel Carpenter), which thou lived in, with the improvement of a beautiful garden." This latter appendage, at that day, extended eastward half way to Front street, and southward nearly to Walnut. "I wish," continued Logan, in his letter to Penn, "it could be made thine, as no-

thing in this town is so well fitting a Governor. His price is £900 of our money, which it is hard thou canst not spare. I would give £20 to £30 out of my own pocket that it were thine—nobody's but thine."

It appears that Penn's pecuniary embarrassments at that period were so great that he was unable to make the purchase. So the Slate-House passed into the hands of Isaac Norris, instead, and by him it was bequeathed to his son Isaac in turn. The property remained in the Norris family until about two yerrs ago, passing from generation to generation, until at ast it came into the possession of Miss Sally Norris Dickinson, a grand-daughter of the younger Isaac Norris, and who continued to be the proprietor for many years. The history of the title subsequent to her decease will be found below.

Gov. Hamilton Resides in the Mansion.

After the Slate-House ceased to be occupied by the Deputy-Governor of Penn, it was tenanted by different persons, some of them of great distinction in the colonial days. Among these last was Governor Hamilton.

Gen. Forbes is Buried from the Mansion.

But for many years preceding the Revolution it was used as a boarding-house, in which capacity it obtained a great repute. In these days one of the inmates was General Forbes, the successor of the unfortunate Braddock, and the conqueror of Fort Du Quesne. Forbes died, and was buried from the house in 1759. His funeral was conducted with "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." The procession, in which the richly caparisoned horse of the dead hero, and a military array with arms reversed, found a place, is said to have surpassed anything of the kind which had ever been witnessed in the city at that time.

General Charles Lee is Buried from the Mansion.

At a period long subsequent to this the Slate-House was the scene of the funeral services of an illustrious commander of far different character. This was Major-General Charles Lee, the eccentric and passionate, but certainly accomplished soldier, whom Washington rebuked so harshly on the field of Monmouth. He was spending a few months in the city at the time, when he suddenly died at a public house, and his remains were honored with a funeral from the historical old Mansion.

The Widow Graydon Establishes her Boarding-House in the Mansion.

But perhaps the most interesting period in the history of the establishment was when it it was kept as a boarding-house by the Widow Graydon, the mother of the author from whom we have quoted above. Speaking of this, Graydon says in his "Memoirs":—

"The lady who had resided here, and given some celebrity to the stand by the style of her accommodations, either dying or declining business, my mother was persuaded by her friends to become her successor; and, accordingly, obtained a lease of the premises, and took possession on of them, to the best of my recollection, in the year 1764 or 1765. While in this residence she had the honor, if so it might be called, of entertaining strangers of the first rank who visited the city."

Graydon then proceeds to give "biographical sketches of the various personages who, in the course of eight or nine years, became inmates of this house;" among whom "were persons of distinction, and some of no distinction; many real gentlemen, and some, no doubt, who were merely pretenders to the appellation. Some attended by servants in gay liveries; some with servants in plain coats, and some with no servants at all."

Under Mrs. Graydon's dominion, the Slate House became a favorite resort for the officers of the British army, some of whom were almost always among her permanent guests. At times it was nearly filled by those of the Forty-second or Highland regiment, as well as those of the Royal Irish.

The Baron De Kalb Lodges in the Mansion.

About 1768 or 1769 the Baron de Kalb, on his arrival in this country, took up his residence here. "The steady and composed demeanor of the Baron," says Graydon, "bespoke the soldier and philosopher; the man who had calmly estimated life and death, and who, though not prodigal of the one, had no unmanly dread of the other."

The Chevalier Badourin.

De Kalb was not the only guest of foreign extraction. Among others there was one individual by the name of Badourin, "who wore a white cockade, and gave himself out for a general in the Austrian service." The true character of this chevalier apears to have been open to suspicion, as one night, to the great surprise of his fellow-lodgers and the consternation of his worthy hostess, he suddenly left his quarters in the Slate House. The landlady was obliged to satisfy the general's unpaid score out of one old trunk which he left behind him, and which, on examination, was found to contain only a few old tomes in German and Latin text. From one of the latter kind—a ponderous, parchment-bound folio, by "the mystical Robert Fludd," printed at Oppenheim in 1618, and treating of such dangerous topics as astrology and the art of divination—Graydon shrewdly surmises that "its quondam possessor, Mr. Badourin, might have been a mountebank-conjuror, instead of a general."

The Family of Sir Henry Moore.

Among the lodgers at one time were the wife and daughter of Sir Henry Moore, one of the later British Governors of New York. The daughter is characterized by Graydon as "a sprightly Miss, not far advanced in her teens, and who having apparently no dislike to be seen, had more than once attracted his attention."

Lady Susan O'Brien and Her Husband.

Lady Susan O'Brien was another notable guest; chiefly so on account of her husband, who had figured on the London stage as a comedian in the days of Garrick, Mossop, and Barry, and whom Churchill had admitted to "be a man of parts." The comedian, celebrated on account of "his easy manner of treading the stage, and particularly of drawing the sword," was likewise a lodger. Graydon's reminiscence of him sums him up "as a man of the middle height, with a symmetrical form, rather light than athletic."

Sir William Draper.

Still another titled celebrity was Sir William Draper, the "Conqueror of Manilla" in 1763, and one of the most skilful antagonists encountered by the relentless "Junius." Sir William was then on a tour through the colonies, where he was received with the distinction merited by his martial and literary achievements.

A Military Quartette.

The British army was still further represented by three majors—Etherington, Small, and Fell by name. The first of these was a noted recruiting officer of the Royal Americans, "a perfect master of the inveigling art," by the practice of which men were in those days enticed into the service of his Britannic Majesty. "He had a snug, economical method of his own," to which his unprecedented success in this military line was supposed to be owing. Major Small was a stout, burly individual; while Fell, instead of having the build and muscle to render his name at all appropriate, was characterized by a most insignificant *per sonne*'. General John Reid, at that time a colonel, was also a lodger. His fame appears to rest on his tact in the composition of military music, while he was also able to perform on the German flute in a fashion that put every other Englishman of his day to shame.

Captain Wallace.

While the British army was represented at Mrs. Graydon's table by these very respectable and somewhat noted personages, the navy was less fortunate. A Captain Wallace was its sole member, and he appears to have been a rude and boisterous specimen of his class. The man-of-war which he commanded was on the American station. His character at sea is described as "insolent and brutal beyond his peers," and on shore as being "altogether of a piece with it." An inquisitive Friend on one occasion aroused his wrath beyond all reason, by the inquiry:—"What makes thee drink so often? art thou really dry every time thou carriest the liquor to thy mouth?"

Rivington, the Tragic Printer.

Rivington, a New York printer of note, was another and frequent guest at the Slate House in the days of Mrs. Graydon. This gentleman was "an everlasting dabbler in theatrical heroics." "Othello" appears to have been his favorite *role*. Time and time again he would address the company as "most potent, grave, and reverend signiors," and then launch forth with his unvarnished tale:—

"Her father loved me, oft invited me," etc.

A "Desdemona" to answer the theatrical printer's purposes was readily found in Mrs. Graydon, who gradually came to pass among her lodgers by that familiar title, contracted into "Desdy," for short. In the days when Rivington was a guest, the lodgers appear to have been a jolly set altogether. On one occasion Rivington, in company with Lieutenant Rumsey, of the 42d, and a Doctor Kearsley, two of his fellow-boarders, terminated their night's carousal in rather boisterous style. The Doctor, mounted on horseback, even rode fairly into the back parlor, and then upstairs, to the terror of the family, and the serious disturbance of the sleepy lodgers. Mrs. Graydon remonstrated at this preceeding, when the Lieutenant, taking his cue from Rivington, improvised a poetical rejoinder, which terminated with these words:—

"For. Desdy, believe me, you don't become airs!"

Such was a specimen of boarding-house life in our staid Quaker City a century ago.

Washington, Hancock, and Adams.

During the period that the Slate House was occupied by Mrs. Graydon, both Washington and Hancock were at times her guests; but of these it is unnecessary to speak in this connection. Mrs. Graydon remained in the Slate House until 1768-9, when she removed her boarding establishment to Drinker's Big House, on Front street, near Race. It would appear, however, that the building continued to be used as a boarding-house, as John Adams, and other prominent members of the First Congress, had their lodgings there.

It was subsequently used as a fashionable boarding-school, over which a Mrs. Burdeau presided, with a daughter of "Mad Anthony" Wayne for one of her pupils.

The Mansion Becomes a Tailor-Shop.

But subsequent to this time the Slate House began to deteriorate. From being one of the handsomest and most commodious private residences in the city, it gradually fell into a lower rank and a corresponding disrepute. No longer eligible as a first-class lodging-house or a fashionable boarding-school for aristocratic misses, it came to be occupied, during the latter part of the century, by a Mr. Billington, who carried on the tailoring business within its historic walls.

About this time, but at what precise period is not now known, the open space in front, between the main building and the two projecting wings, was built up with frame, detracting much from the former quaint and attractive appearance of the structure.

Early in the present century, Mr. Billington became frightened at the fearful prevalence of the fever, and therefore he threw up his business, and abandoned the city for a suburban residence on Bush Hill. A relative of his, John Webb by name, succeeded him in the tailoring business, using the frame portion, even then described as rather worn and ricketty, for the manufacture and display of his wares. Mr. Webb resided in the dwelling portion as late as 1826, and for some time thereafter.

The Mansion Becomes a Shoe-Shop.

The first floor of the northern wing was at this time used by William Reed as a shoe-shop. It was he who tore out the front window of this wing, which corresponded with the one still remaining in the southern wing, and replaced it with the door and shop-window which has since been a noticeable feature of its outward appearance. Mr. Reed likewise lowered the floor of the front portion of this wing by several feet, so as to give an easy entrance from the street to his shop.

The Mansion Becomes a Bake-Shop.

When Reed left the premises, the northern wing was occupied by John Simons, a worthy German, who constructed a bake-house in the rear, and furnished his customers with the staff of life in the little front shop. That Simons found the stand a very good one, as far as business was concerned, is to be inferred from the fact that he flourished apace, and found his loaves in such demand that he was forced to keep two horses to supply his more distant patrons. He continued to live in the northern wing of the house, and carried on his bakery there, until July, 1812, when he gave way to one of the present occupants.

The Mansion Becomes a Jeweller's Shop.

In that month and year the corner shop was rented by Joseph Marshall and Robert Tempest. They established therein a jewelry store, and this business has been continued with various fluctuations until the present day. Some twenty years or so ago the frame portion was rented by Mr. William Walker, whose family resided in the upper part, while he conducted the business of a dealer in fruit below. It has been but a short time since Mr. Walker removed, and when he did so, it was to enable the owners to tear down the antiquated structure—a fate which has not yet befallen it, but which cannot much longer be averted.

Nor are these the only changes which have been made in the exterior and interior. The rear windows of the northern wing have been replaced by larger ones, and this portion is now used as a saw manufactory, while on the second floor a doorway has been cut, to which access is had by means of an outside stairway. This upper story has for some past been used as a cabinet shop.

Who Have Owned the Mansion.

For more than a century and a half the property remained in the same family—that of the Norrises. Notwithstanding its antiquity, it was always held at a high figure, and found no purchaser. In 1806, Miss Sally Norris Dickinson, at that time the owner, refused to part with it and the lot and building adjoining it on the south, for less than $45,000. It remained in her possession until her death, about fifteen years ago, when it passed to her sister, the widow of the late Dr. Logan, of Germantown. On the death of Mrs. Logan, a few years since, this portion of her estate fell to one of her sons, of whom it was purchased in the spring of 1864 by Mr. Charles Knecht. A few months since this gentleman sold the property to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and with them the title is likely to remain for years to come.

Efforts to Preserve the Mansion as a Historical Relic

have been made from time to time within late years, but they have all miscarried for some reason or other. We believe that the subject has more than once received the attention of our City Councils. A short time since the Historical Society also took the matter in hand. A committee was appointed to make an investigation, but that was the end of it as far as they were concerned.

The Chamber of Commerce, in purchasing the property, together with several lots adjoining it on Second street, had in view the erection thereon of a large and handsome hall which is intended for the use of the Corn Exchange. The old mansion in its present condition is anything but useful or ornamental to the portion of the city in which it is situated. The only means by which it could be saved intact from the encroachments of business was by a removal to some more appropriate locality. The Chamber of Commerce, therefore, as soon as they acquired the property, adopted the following resolution concerning it:—

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce tender to the city of Philadelphia, as a free gift, the old William Penn mansion, situated on their lot, corner of Second and Gothic streets; provided the city will agree to remove the same, and place it for preservation on the grounds of Fairmount Park.

This was communicated to the Mayor of the city, and by him in turn to the two branches of Councils, who further disposed of the subject by referring it to the Committee on City Property.

The Mansion Must Come Down.

A survey of the building was then made, and the result must ever be a subject of regret to all who have any interest in the history and growth of our city. It was found, on examination, that the walls were much thicker than it is now the custom of builders to make them; and this, taken in connection with the fact that the mortar was prepared so carefully and skilfully that it has acquired the hardness of stone, and adheres to the bricks so tenaciously as to render them virtually a solid mass, renders its removal, either piecemeal or as a whole, an impossible achievement. The Mayor has suggested that enough material might be saved from the structure, when it is demolished, to construct of it in the Park a building smaller that the original, but on the same general plan. But even this measure has been deemed impossible or inconvenient, on account of its solid construction; and so the old Penn Mansion, with all the rich and interesting associations connected with its history, must be swept into the past.

The fate that thus awaits it is, indeed, to be regretted on more than one account. The spirit of our people is so intent upon present prosperity and future progress, that we seem to have lost all sight of the landmarks of the past. Places of historic interest, which in the Old World would be regarded as shrines that might not be profaned by commonplace and unholy uses, in this country are invaded in the thirst for material growth as ruthlessly as the primeval forests. The spirit which watches with jealous care over the spots made sacred by the lives and deeds of the illustrious dead, is one of the surest tokens of a deep and wholesome intellectual culture. Yet it is a spirit in which the American people, as a mass, are sadly deficient, and we fear that the time is still far distant when we shall be called upon to chronicle the evidence of a change in this respect. A more earnest and determined effort than has yet been made, either by our city authorities, or by our learned societies, to preserve for the benefit of posterity this rare old souvenir, would afford substantial proof that our hearts and souls and minds are not wholly given up to the grasping after wealth and pleasures that have but a momentary existence. We hope that such an effort will yet be made. One by one the old landmarks of our city are passing from our view, and if the old Mansion, in which Penn lived, and wherein Washington was a frequent and honored guest, is to meet the fate which has befallen so many of them, they will be lessened in number by one, and that one not the least interesting and sacred of them all.

The New Chamber of Commerce Building,

which is to be erected upon the site of the old Slate House, will prove ornamental to that section of the city, as well as supply a necessity that has long been felt. The contract for its erection has not yet been given out, although the entire amount of stock has been subscribed, and the plans and specifications are under consideration. If these preliminaries should be completed, as it is expected they will be, within a couple of weeks, the work upon the new structure will commence without unnecessary delay.

The ground purchased by the Chamber of Commerce has a frontage on Second street of 110 feet, and extends eastward to a depth of 150 feet. The building, it is at present designed, shall be 96 feet by 125, thus leaving ample space on the south side for purposes of entrance and exit. It will be constructed in the most approved and substantial manner, and of the most durable materials. The front will be composed of pressed brick, with facings of stone, and, taken altogether, it is intended that the building shall not be inferior in any respect to others in the city of similar size and character. On either side of the main entrance there will be a handsome office-suitable for an insurance company, having a height of twenty-five feet and a corresponding width and depth. Extending backward from the entrance will be a spacious passage-way, the space on each side to be devoted to handsome and commodious offices, about twelve feet in height, and about twenty in number. Over them will be situated the large hall which is designed for the use of the Corn Exchange, and which will be one of the most commodious and attractive in the city.

AMERICAN LOVE-MAKING.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF "COURTERS."

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

Courters are as varied in their views and aspects as members of Congress on the tariff question, but not a whit more absurd.

The Bashful Courter is generally some callow youth, who has thought it necessary to make love because it is a custom of the male sex, and not on account of any ardent desire that he is inspired with. He seems half afraid of the courtee, seats himself in a distant corner, and fidgets nervously when she comes too near him. He will often remain dumb for an hour at a time, while the courtee has to amuse herself in the best way she can. Callers come and go, rivals pop in and out, the fleeting hours of evening pass, *mater-familias* flits into the room to see if her daughter has company, but still the B. C. sits, uninteresting and uninterested, a sort of wooden Cupid, impressive from its very impassability and dead weight. When at last approaching midnight warns the B. C. that it is time he should go home to his mother, he mutters to the yawning courtee that he thinks it is getting late, searches for his hat that he has secreted on his entry in some out-of-the-way place, and glides like the ghost of Love past the courtee, who holds the door open for him. It is then only that he finds courage to pass a compliment on the courtee, who is so much startled by the unexpected event that she has been known immediately on his departure to ask her ma what the B. C. could possibly mean.

The B. C. is quite an enigma to most young ladies. They do not understand him, he appears so odd and out of place. Consequently, their curiosity is excited, and, as a natural consequence, their interest. To the astonishment of men who would have thought themselves disgraced in being considered his rivals, the B. C. is found to have won the belle of a circle; though how the thing was done is one of those mysteries that society and old women can never fully account for in gossiping discussions; but they are, perhaps, no more astonished than the B. C. himself, who is quite aware that he is a stick, and finds himself married he does not know how—though, perhaps, the courtee's mamma could enlighten him on the subject.

After marriage, the B. C. suddenly becomes cheeky. The veil of mystery that enveloped the fair sex has been lifted, he has ceased to be awed, and becomes the most gallant man of his circle.

The Conceited Courter is the laughing-stock of the courted sex. His too manifest self-appreciation affords them immense amusement, and his self-importance they delight, after increasing, to suddenly annihilate with a blasting "No!" When the C. C. hears the word of doom pronounced, he cannot believe in the courtee's sincerity; and consequently often has to have the sentence repeated by mamma, big brother, and a horsewhip or a boot. Still the C. C. is not brought to his senses. "Though you bray a fool in a mortar," the old proverb says, and "though the C. C. has been refused a hundred times," say the courtees, "you cannot drive his folly from him." The C. C. is generally possessed of good looks, and a glib tongue which far outstrips his turtle-like judgment. He has possessed himself of all the stupid and funny little anecdotes of current literature, and retails them by the peck. He generally has some small musical ability, which he displays on all occasions. After being snubbed or rejected several times, he cannot perceive why stupid fellows who cannot play, or sing, or tell stories, or repeat stereotyped compliments, are favorites of the fairest courtees, while he is looked on as a drug and a nuisance. At last, the C. C. becomes some old maid's or widow's victim, who enlightens him by the light of the honeymoon.

The Extravagant Courter is not necessarily rich, yet he lavishes expenditures of money on the courtee as if she were likely to be a good pecuniary investment. Courtees of low instincts often pretend to be attached to the E. C., that they may receive his favors. He is generally a youth of little discretion, though sometimes he is an old bachelor, where long-repressed luxuriousness is having its natural revenge. The E. C. is a most unfortunate individual. He is impelled to ruin himself financially and morally by his insane desire to bind the courtee to him with gifts. For this purpose, he often robs his employer's till, and has been known to pawn his own watch to buy a diamond ring for the courtee. His efforts at present-giving are viewed with suspicion, and sensible courtees are apt to hesitate before committing themselves with the E. C., though mercenary girls look at him as a harvest, indeed.

Large cities are generally infested with E. C.'s, and employers should oftener inquire into the style of their *employes*' courtships, than as to their religious or political opinions. Certainly there is more pecuniary interest in the inquiry—for, as clerks say, "It is the boss who pays for the wagon" when the E. C. goes a riding with his Mary Ann. There is a vulgar idea that half of the young swells who delight their courtees with Sunday riding, have no stockings under their boots, and that an hour before the ride, the E. C. is in distress trying to borrow a shirt, as his own have been seized by an exasperated unpaid washerwoman, in consequence of the boss looking 'too sharp" after the cash-box. Be that as it may, the E. C. often stands at the bar of Justice instead of the altar of Hymen.

The Shoppist Courter is the gentleman who enlightens his courtee on the business transactions of the day. He never makes love directly. By asserting that rice or sugar has advanced, and that he has a large stock on hand, he thinks he conveys to the mind of his courtee that he is soon likely to be in a position to marry, and of course she is knowing enough to discover who is the fortunate bride-elect. The S. C. is a great nuisance to the fair sex. Few ladies care to hear dissertations on the stock market; and the intricacies of the last trial case of the constitutionality of a law bewilder a young courtee, even when expounded by a handsome young lawyer; but when a dry goods merchant amorously informs his courtee that silks are rising, she must feel disgusted; or when a petty dealer fondly hopes that his courtee must sympathize with him in the fall of oil, paint, and putty, it must be expected that Love will rush out of the room for a scent-bottle.

The Jealous Courter is an ill-conditioned dog who keeps up a growling and barking, to the disgust of all who have anything to do with him. How the courtee ever consents to wed him is, at first sight, a mystery. That many-sprinzed elliptic, the female mind, has peculiar and startling methods of action, revealing its secrets only when pressed against it, and, when unexcited, appearing flat and uninteresting. A courtee, when she was warned by her friend against a J. C., and numerous soothsayers were foretelling all sorts of rough things for the future, if she did not give the J. C. the mitten, replied that she felt flattered by the jealousy of her lover; it showed that he was on the watch, and felt interested; she would not have one of those tame men who did not care whether or no she flirted, for then there was no pleasure in coquetting; but to have a jolly row and a quarrel, and a slamming of the door, and looks of defiance on meeting, and notes of apology, and the bliss of reconciling huggings, these were pleasures indeed—it was like the delicious evening after a summer thunder-storm.

The J. C., after marriage, often astonishes all his friends by proving the least jealous of all husbands. It would seem that, having only just so much jealousy to expend, he had exhausted his stock during courtship, and left none to embitter the sweets of matrimony.

The Seven-Years' Courter is the horror of a household. He is often the cause of bitter recriminations and utter desperation in a family. When quite a young man he visits very closely, and gladdens the heart of mamma, with a host of marriageable daughter, who flatters herself that one of her live stock is soon to find a market. A year or two pass by, and mamma becomes somewhat fidgety, and is apt to receive the S. Y. C. with haughty looks and a little unaffected displeasure. The poor courtee, after her lover's departure, is subjected to all sorts of cross-questionings as to what he said and did, and if he expressed any intentions or even mooted any hints. Nothing is elicited. The S. Y. C. comes every day in the week, and stays all day on Sundays. He has evidently made up his mind to be one of the family, and does his best to make all consider him to be at home. At last, in utter disgust, and in sheer desperation, the mamma informs her daughter that she must find out what the S. Y. C. means, or she herself will. Then, horror of matronly horrors to the impatient maternal ear! Lucy informs her mother that she has made with Charlie a long engagement. The loving maternal calls her daughter fool, goose, stupid, and other sweet endearing terms, and there is a weeping and wailing and flirting of skirts. *Mater* rushes up stairs to disturb snoring *pater's* peace, and vent her bursting indignation on his night-capped head. He philosophically, though sleepily, asserts that it isn't as bad as it might be. This adds fuel to the fire of *mater's* wrath, and she makes up her mind that there shall be no sleep that night. Meantime a willowy figure has been slobbering and blubbering, and, after wildly resolving to commit suicide, run away, and work for a living, becomes more quiet, and sternly determines to stick to Charlie at all hazards—then mildly goes to bed. Next morning revives the maternal lecture; there is excitement in the house; entreaties, tears, slamming of doors, scoldings. Every one—the children, impudent brother Tom, even Biddy—knows that Lucy has made a long engagement. Her sisters jeer at her, and her brothers leer at her; worse, the servant offers her sympathy. However, Lucy is firm. She will wait for Charlie, though it were a hundred years. He comes every night. The other young ladies of the family meet him. He is in the way. He is always in the parlor. There is no privacy in the house. They cannot feel at liberty with their company, for he is always looking on. However, they are married, have children; christenings succeed weddings; deaths follow births; a new generation is sprouting up—and poor Lucy, seeing the marks of progress all around her, feels old and deserted, though she is still haunted by her S. Y. C. Nobody teases her now; she is severely let alone. The meekest of virgins can endure it no longer; she informs the S. Y. C. that he has worn out all the chairs in the house, and her mother can't afford to buy new ones for him. He considers the remark an insult; quarrels, leaves, vowing never to return. But the force of habit brings him back next night, when he sees mamma, who arranges that he will become a Benedict in a month from date—or after seven years of courtship. Months of courtship may be very sweet, but years of linked sweetness long drawn out become like stale sausages, nauseous—and should be abolished by the Board of Health.

The One-Month Courter, in these fast days, when there is no time for lagging or wasting on preliminaries, is the *beau ideal* of courters. In courtship, as in everything else, there is only just so much happiness. Long courtships are like weak tea, too much diluted to be agreeable; while short courtships are the highly-condensed sip of pleasure—little in quantity, it is true, but what there is of them is the doubled distilled [illegible] O. M. C. is generally an experienced man, that he has not [illegible] who has his time so well employed looks on courtship [illegible] to spare for dawdling. He [illegible] and never [illegible] as the introduction to marriage, [illegible] thinks of courting a woman whom he would [illegible] be united with. Being well acquainted with his courtee before he pays her attentions, all the silly dilly-dallyings of less straightforward men are by him avoided. As everything he says means something, he finds no difficulty in coming to the point of rejection or acceptance. Neither the courtee or her mamma are the least startled when he makes an offer after the short term of one month's attentions, any more than they would be surprised to hear that a locomotive travelled as far in an hour as a wagon in a day.

Strange, though the mothers are unanimously in favor of O. M. C., the daughters do not like such hasty wooing. They hesitate and deliberate; they have not had the time necessary to try their little feminine experiments, and they are as likely to resent over-hasty as over-tardy wooing. In the meantime, the O. M. C. is off to another market. His motto is, "Quick sales and sure returns." He does not know that, in every woman's disposition, as in chicken-pie, there is so much venom, and that Nature provides courtship as the hole through which the noxious vapors are to escape. Ignorant of this great fact, the O. M. C., enjoys the crudities and acerbities which should have been removed in a reasonable term of courtship, and the first year of his married life is apt to be a stormy one. But then, in affairs matrimonial, as in other matters, wisdom comes by experience, and few are competent to act wisely till they have buried "their second"—and some not even then.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH deceased
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the sixth account of ELI K. PRICE, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 3, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. (1221thstu5t*) JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY H. DAVIESS.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, guardian of MARY H. DAVIESS, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON, 11 22 thstu5.* Auditor.

LOST.

LOST—LAST EVENING, BY A YOUNG lady, between Thirteenth and Arch, and Eighth and Chesnut, and Twentieth and Walnut streets, a small hunting-case GOLD WATCH, engraved on side of the case a sailor leaning on an anchor, and on the other side a water scene, with a ship. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Miss WRIGHT, No. 1301 ARCH Street. 11 22 3t*

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.—The annexed correspondence of Collector Sloanaker and Deputy Commissioner Harland explains itself. We need only inform our readers engaged in the purchase and use of alcohol of the importance of their bearing in mind the nature of the question decided, to warrant their attention:—

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, PA., PHILADELPHIA, November 19, 1866.—Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—Many of the first-class druggists of this city, who are large purchasers and consumers of the article alcohol, have applied to this office to know what mark or stencil, if any, of the United States should be placed upon the barrels containing this article as security for them in its purchase. On examination I find in the latter part of paragraph 142 of the new compiled law the following:—

"And all spirits, after being removed from the original package in which they were inspected, and guaged into another package, for the purpose of rectification, redistillation or change of proof, shall again be inspected and guaged and properly branded, and the absence of an inspector's brand shall be taken and held as sufficient cause or evidence upon which any spirits so found may be forfeited."

While alcohol is not a rectified spirit, strictly so speaking, it is, nevertheless, an distilled spirit, and under the strict interpretation of the above quoted law, I am clearly of the opinion that it should be marked by a United States General Inspector as a medium of protection to those who go into the open market at first purchase; for without this the Government and the public would necessarily be put to much inconvenience, independent of the fact that its unmarking is subject to much fraud; therefore, you will please decide the following question of law, at your earliest convenience:—

Does alcohol, being a distilled spirit, but not a rectified article, require a General Inspector of Spirits' brand and guage thereon to prevent it from being subject to forfeiture when open to sale in the usual course of market?

Trusting to hear from you at an early day on the subject, I remain truly yours,

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector.

REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, November 20, 1866.—A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., Collector First District of Pennsylvania—Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I would state that when the character of spirits is changed by being made into alcohol, the law requires that it shall be inspected, and the package containing it after its character has been thus changed properly branded by a U. S. General Inspector of Spirits. But there may be circumstances when a package of alcohol need not necessarily have upon it the Inspector's mark, as when it has been removed from a package which has been once inspected for the purpose merely of being placed in another package for use or for immediate sale to customers, without the additional change of its character. The absence of the inspector's mark on packages containing alcohol will be sufficient evidence to justify a seizure by the Collector, unless he is satisfied the requirements of the law have been complied with. In order to save such packages from forfeiture, the party in whose possession they are must be able to show that the tax has been paid.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—At a quarter past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Society reassembled.

Mr. E. M. Davis, Secretary, requested financial contributions from the audience for the good of the Society and its publications. In answer to his request for volunteers to serve on the collecting committee, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mr. Cox offered to serve.

On motion of Miss Mary Grew, the resolutions published yesterday were read separately and acted upon.

The first four resolutions were adopted without objection. The fifth resolution elicited considerable debate, participated in by Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Moore, Miss Grew, Mr. A. H. Love, General Wagner, Mr. Stanton, Captain Kilgore, and others. The argument mainly alluded to the alleged exclusion of colored people from the main seats in Friends' meeting-houses.

Several amendments were offered and withdrawn, and after strong condemnation of the prejudice of the community against the colored people riding in the street cars, the resolution was adopted.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips addressed the meeting upon the sixth resolution, advocating a support of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*. He declared the politicians were simply endeavoring to see on what terms of concession to the prejudices of their constituents they could obtain power. When the real question at issue has been brought squarely before the people in a political contest, then half the battle has been fought, and the brains of the nation are drawn to sift it, and decide honestly upon it. The Democratic party, in some of their leading organs, are endeavoring to outbid the Republican party. If they could convert their rank and file in a month, they could succeed; but they cannot thus do away with the prejudices in the minds of a million of Irishmen against "the nagurs."

If throughout the country we are to accept the Constitutional Amendments, then we will have afforded impartial suffrage to some, but we will have constructed a Chinese wall that may keep out all other reforms to them for generations. A free-press is the great necessity of our institutions, to speak out with frankness and power on the true issue of the hour. Some press and somebody has to go ahead to create public opinion. Mr. Seward once said to him, "That was a good speech you made last night, but when you have created public opinion I shall take advantage of it." That is the true case of politics and politicians.

The agitation of thirty years on the part of the Anti-Slavery society, the speeches the speaker had made for thirty years, had created a power by causing the press to fully report the speeches, and the people to read them with interest.

Events are crystallizing, but they have not yet crystallized, and though we have that place in the next generation, yet we cannot say through what sea of blood we may have to go to it. He exhorted the people to remember that God never gives to the people but one great question at a time. This war and this epoch is devoted to wiping out the caste of races in this land. After that will come the other great reforms for manhood and mankind. He would stop with the idea that they had been men of convictions, believing in something, and therefore positive men.

The hardest work is now to come. Honest fight is easy, but cheating fight is hard. Our work is, the moment a sham shows itself to make light shine through it.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions, the latter for impeaching the President, were adopted unanimously, the latter with much enthusiasm.

Notice was given that at 9½ o'clock this (Saturday) morning a meeting would be held at No. 727 Filbert street, to consider the propriety of uniting with the Equal Rights Association of Albany.

The other resolutions offered yesterday morning were also adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY AT NATIONAL HALL.—A large audience assembled at National Hall, last evening, to celebrate the anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting labored under great inconveniences. Every one was shivering and shaking with the cold, and there were many whose teeth chattered like Spanish castanets. To add to the discomforts of the hour, just as the presiding officer, Mr. Alexander Purves, was about to call the meeting to order, the gas-lights were suddenly extinguished. The audience, however, maintained good order during the time required to get the gas works in order, and only a few ladies fainted.

The meeting was finally called to order, and the favorite song, the "Union Wagon," was sung; after which the President introduced Wendell Phillips, who was received with prolonged applause.

Mr. Phillips said that the first point he took was, that the public were accustomed to look to our organization, to ascertain the philosophy of our politics. In the South the chief cornerstone of their Government is State rights; it is upon this point around which the whole Southern life revolves. The North believes in an impartial level, that all men are equal before the law. (Applause.) In the South they do not believe in any such thing, but substitute aristocracy for equality. For this the South was willing to do anything; rather than give up this idea they would suffer or run the risk of annihilation; in fact, they, it would seem, would seem, would sacrifice their manhood to preserve it.

When Lee surrendered to Grant, the military power of the South was entirely destroyed, and the people there were disheartened and terror-stricken; their great leader fled, and the merchants, planters, and capitalists there were almost ready to accept the idea of annihilation. Every man who resided in Richmond, Mobile, and other parts of the South, accepted that surrender as the destruction of their civilization. But when Andy Johnson fell back—a man whose affinities were low habits and low thoughts—when he gave them his right hand of fellowship, they certainly would not have been consistent with their former well-cherished ideas if they refused to make an effort to save as much of the old opinion as possible, and to-day she rallies under the old and exploded idea of State sovereignty as much as she can. Battles never convert anything; the only true conversion must come through God; then it will be thorough and lasting, because it will be the development of justice and truth. This generation must pass away; it will be in its grave before the great question shall be brought to a final issue. The men down South are this day as reckless, as defiant and revengeful, and their effort is to save as much of the solid land as they can. Now, what is to be done? You must plant in the South the seed of the great principle that men must be equal before the law, but you cannot take four millions of slaves—ignorant, despised, down-trodden—and make them at once intelligent citizens, intellectually and morally, as the educated masses of the North.

This point narrows itself down to a social problem, that must have a clear, cool, dispassionate consideration. Our means of solving this problem are insufficient. It cannot be solved in a hurry. Its solution must come very gradually. We have now learned that by the right arm of the Federal Government we can make the seed bear fruit in three years that under other circumstances it would have taken thirty years. It has the power to make it grow as if it were planted under a tropical sky—this at least is my philosophy. This can be done by education, manhood, truth, foreign emigration; and until this is done he would not admit the South to have representation in Congress. The North forty years ago settled her policy in regard to the right of suffrage. That policy is simply based upon manhood and brains; and you might as well turn back the waters of the Niagara as to restore the South without these very essential qualifications. It may be said of us that up yonder the ignorant Irish control the ballot-box. Suppose they do; we do not stop them from exercising the right of suffrage. No, but we build school-houses and we put the ignorant Irish into them; we give them education; we do not take away their manhood because they are ignorant. He (the speaker) did not like the Freedmen's Bureau altogether: it is an institution supported by Northern capital, and the field of its operations is as far South as Florida. He would rather have every white man in Florida to be a schoolmaster. It was ignorance that made the Rebellion formidable. It was that which made the ignorant masses of the South yield a willing obedience to their masters; but it shall never be so again. (Applause.) Education shall be placed on such a firm basis that no class shall remain ignorant, either white or black. (Applause.) In God's providence we shall solve the social problem, that of taking up the broken pieces of an old civilization, to make perfect a new order of things. Now, this is stupendous work. It cannot be done in a hurry. The great fault of the Democracy is that they are too much in a hurry, and whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution is passed or not, South Carolina is a Territory of the United States, no matter what seal the National Government puts upon it. What is the South? Its leading inhabitants were capable of one thing that was unmanly; they could appropriate the wages of labor of others to their own use; he would simply call this stealing. Now, men who could readily do such a thing should be regarded with suspicion. We should scan them well. We should be a little careful how we shake hands with them. If they should be admitted into the councils of the nation, they would be mean enough to cheat; therefore, they should not be entrusted with power. It is said this is a question of honor, and as such they should be received as brethren. He would not trust to their honor; for there was no honor among them. (Applause.) In a crisis such as now exists in the country, we should have one grand, concentrated idea, as a test of loyalty. England has hers, France has hers in a Napoleon, Russia has hers in the Czar, and we in this land of America have what is called the Constitution, which was founded on the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental principles of which are equality, brains, and manhood. (Applause.) These three ingredients should reduced to a single idea, and then this idea should be the test of loyalty. He cared not what idea the mobocrat at the White House entertained in regard to the Constitution—he cared nothing in particular about him, whether he was President for a short term or for life, if he would only be like Queen Victoria; let him reign, but not govern. The newspapers this evening say he has surrendered to the expressed views of Congress and the people of the North. Suppose he has, "he is too late—too late."

There were some organizations South in which certain persons could not be trusted until the third generation. He would not trust the Southerners until the fifth generation. If you live on madder you will look like madder; it will be in your bones as well as in your flesh. (Laughter and applause.)

Andy Johnson has not the capacity of a statesman; he is ignorant; he has not the mental nor the moral capacity to lead the great people of the North; we must keep him up stairs in the attic, if it be necessary to pension him with the next Presidency, let us take the sceptre from his hand; let the people, through their legal representatives, wield the power; let them be the foundation of the whole fabric of our Government. The men to lead in this are those who have always believed in our policy of self-government, education, manhood, and justice.

We are the ones to plant the seed, and not Andy Johnson. Let us plant it in the political hot-house, and foster and encourage it in its growth. The machinery is nearly perfect, and Johnson is simply a small pebble in one of the cogwheels. He is very small; one turn of the machine, and he is ground to powder. What is the use of calling him hard names? Let him alone, and the whole machinery of the Government will soon begin to move by the electricity of the North. (Applause.)

If Andy Johnson is as bad a man as many of the Republican papers for the last seven months say he is; if he is as bad as Henry Wilson or Judge Kelley say he is, then Congress must have been insane to adjourn in July, thus leaving the whole power of the Government in the hands of a bad man. If he is as bad as they say he is, why did not Congress, the representatives of the people, remain in Washington, and adopt measures to take the power out of his hands? If he is as bad as they say he is, why it would be better for the country that he changed position with Jeff. Davis at once. Why did these men leave Washington in time of danger? Was it too hot a place for them? Gettysburg was a hot place, but the military representatives of the people did not leave it. No, they stood their ground, and fought the thing through to a glorious victory. (Great applause.) Let us, then, treat Andy as a poor little thing; let him go it alone, and let Congress attend to the legitimate business of the country.

If the Southerners had achieved the final victory, what would South Carolina have done? She would have moulded Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in her own likences. She would have called the roll of her slaves on Bunker Hill—all that he desired was to read his proclamation of liberty under the palmetto tree. (Great applause.)

The speaker now proceeded to show that many people in the North are almost willing to shake hands with the South upon almost any terms, with the view of a resumption of trade between all sections of the whole country. This he considered dangerous. It would be far better to so act that when business relations are fully restored, it will be lasting, and therefore more healthy and beneficial.

When Congress meets, they have a stern duty to perform. Let them throw reconstruction out of one window—the Constitutional amendment out of another; let them impeach the President; let them remove him and take hold of the supplies and run the machine at the bidding of God's law.

The distinguished orator retired amid rounds of applause.

Mr. Henry B. Stanton was next introduced, and said that probably it would have been better had he spoken before Mr. Phillips, for he did not know but that he might disturb the reflections of the audience produced by the remarks of his predecessor. He (the speaker) said that he stood before the meeting as a Republican, and that he desired to make a few remarks upon the recent Republican victories. What do they mean? and what is to be done with them? He would not take the audience back to that era in 1865 when the Rebellion was crushed out, and when, by the grace of God and the bullet of Booth, Andrew Johnson took the place of Abraham Lincoln.

When he thus ascended to power by this means, he found everything in confusion; the pillars of government broken and lying around him loose. He did not call Congress together to help to put things in order; things that had been arranged by the wisdom of a Jefferson and other patriots, but he attempted to do all himself. He, in his blind ignorance, took the helm of the ship of state, and attempted to weather the most terrible storm that ever convulsed the political waters.

The speaker now alluded to the fact that the name of Hanover had been blotted from the German map; that the kingdom had been overturned, and the King, without his crown, had been driven an exile into England. He considered that the body politic of the United States had the power and the right, and should do the same thing with the South—strike its name from the map of America. If he would not go this far, he certainly would suggest to the Southern people to be a little more modest, and not claim as a right to have a word to say in regard to reconstruction. The speaker now alluded in condemnatory terms to Andrew Johnson, and called upon Congress to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the recent majorities at the ballot-box, during which he was frequently applauded.

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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
THE DATE DETERMINED.
JANUARY 21, 1867.
We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members of the
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION,
Have been authorized by the management to announce
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867,
As the time when the
FINAL AWARD
Of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement.
In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona-fide purchasers and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.
WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. and Q. RR.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWENT, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

The management have the greatest satisfaction in making this announcement to those who have so liberally contributed to the ultimate success of this undertaking organized at the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and feel justified in doing so by the
EXTRAORDINARY RAPIDITY
With which the certificates have been disposed of during
THE LAST THREE MONTHS.
They would at the same time beg to inform the public that, as the
FINAL MAKING UP OF THE BOOKS
Must inevitably occupy several weeks, the subscription will be closed at any period, prior to the date mentioned, which the management may deem desirable.

The Drawing Will Take Place on January 21, 1867,
WHEN THE FIRST PREMIUM,
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
Valued at more than Half a Million of Dollars, will be allotted to a new owner,
And the finest Collection of Paintings ever offered to its members by
ANY ART UNION, WILL BE FINALLY DISTRIBUTED.

SPECIAL CARD.
The Management would also take this opportunity of cordially thanking the numerous subscribers to the Association who have purchased the Chromograph of Cropsey's
"AMMRICAN AUTUMN,"
For the patience and good faith with which they have submitted to the serious delay lately incurred in its production by their desire and that of the engraver to make it a
TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN ART.
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY, New York.
SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
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NEW BULLETIN BUILDINGS,
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It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
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C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SISN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½.
LAST NIGHT OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
and Last Performance of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in which MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear in his GREAT IMPERSONATION of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The performance will conclude with
A REGULAR FIX.
Hugh de Bras.....Mr. JEFFERSON
Monday, November 26, first production of the Prize Play, by Dion Boucicault, entitled
THE LONG STRIKE,
in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock
A DOUBLE BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
Positively Last Night of
MR. DAN BRYANT.
TO-NIGET (Saturday), November 24,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN
AND THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
BRYANT IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
MR. BRYANT as.....SHAMUS O'BRIEN
MR. BRYANT as.....LARRY O'GIG
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Ruction Jig and Magillicuddy's Reel.
MONDAY—MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

ARCH STREET THEATRE
ON MONDAY, November 26.
And Every Night for Two Weeks, Ending Saturday, December 8,
MR. AND MRS HOWARD PAUL,
From the St. James Hall, London, and Irving Hall, New York, in their amusing
SONGS AND IMPERSONATIONS,
Including the wonderful "Living Photograph" of the great English Tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, in two beautiful Ballads every night.
Irish French, Scotch, English, and Italian Songs.
Box Book now open. 11 23 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
THIRTY-SIXTH AND LAST NIGHT OF
of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 24
Sheil's Tragedy, in five acts, of
THE APOSTATE.
EDWIN BOOTH as.....PESCARA
To conclude with the Oriental drama of
JACK AND JACK'S BROTHER.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH'S
FAREWELL MATINEE,
when will be presented, for the last time,
HAMLET.
Chairs secured for the Matinee.
Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2 o'clock.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT until further notice, and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, November 30,
At half-past 4 o'clock,
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIRST
Of a Series of Six
PIANO-FORTE MATINEES,
when he will have the valuable aid of
MR. J. POLLAK, Baritone,
From the Royal Opera, Dresden.
Subscription Lists, Tickets, and Programmes at the Music Stores.
Single Admission, $1. To be had as above and at the door. Doors open at 4 o'clock. 11 24 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The First Annual Exhibition of the WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will continue open, by request, day and evening, until
FRIDAY, November 30,
at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Saloon, first floor, back room, No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
The exhibition consists of over 200 specimens in Fine Art, executed by women.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 24 6t

WILL CLOSE, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, the superb collection of French, German, and Belgian PAINTINGS, now on exhibition and for sale at the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. Admission 25 cents. 11 24 6t

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will be held at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Art Gallery, 914 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, commencing NOVEMBER 19 1866 continuing open during the week. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be procured at No. 924 Chesnut street.
11 19 6t* MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREE, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
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And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
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Our spacious summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
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Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to be used by sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILDEBRAND & LEWIS

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7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of Stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
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STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
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SAMUEL MARSH, President.
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ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
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MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
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And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
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It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. 11 15
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
340 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—
A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
320 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc., etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. DANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH street, above Eighth. 9 6 6m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

The "Evening Telegraph" To-Day.

The contents of to-day's paper will be found unusually full and interesting. We present the following summary:—

FIRST PAGE.—The latest news by telegraph and mail from Europe, Washington, and elsewhere; election intelligence; General Dix and the French Mission; The Old Penn Mansion, its character and history; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, etc.

SECOND PAGE.—American Love-making, or the Natural History of Courters.

THIRD PAGE.—City Intelligence; Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society last evening, etc.

FOURTH PAGE.—Editorials on the leading questions of the day.

SIXTH PAGE.—Our Series Column—"Woman's Rights and Lefts," with practical illustrations.

SEVENTH PAGE.—Editorials from the New York *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Times*, *World*, and *Nation*.

EIGHTH PAGE.—The latest legal and local news; Proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society this morning; Amusement Notices, etc.

SUPPLEMENT.

NINTH, ELEVENTH, AND TWELFTH PAGES.—Borneo and Rajah Brooke; an exceedingly interesting article, from the December *Atlantic*.

TENTH PAGE.—The latest religious intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Missouri Radicals.

THE telegraph reports on the authority of the St. Louis *Evening News*, that Governor Fletcher, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Hon. Henry T. Blow, and other prominent radicals, have inaugurated a movement in that city having for its object the rejection by the Legislature of the Congressional amendment and the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to abrogate the disfranchisement of Rebels, and to substitute therefor negro suffrage.

We have no idea that the Republicans of Missouri will adopt any such course of proceeding. The Constitutional amendment contemplates many matters of supreme importance, which cannot be subordinated to any question of suffrage whatever. The extension of the suffrage is important, but there are other questions growing out of the Rebellion that cannot be overlooked. We have no doubt the Republicans of Missouri will take action upon the amendment similar to that morally sure to be taken by the other loyal States.

While this is so, we see no objection to the State of Missouri trying, within her own limits, the plan of *enfranchisement*, both as to the Rebels and to her colored citizens, rather than that of disfranchisement.

The Constitution of Missouri disfranchises all her colored citizens, and also all Rebels and Rebel sympathizers. Practically, the plan works badly. It is palpably unjust towards the colored citizens, while the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, to a great extent, commit perjury, and thus nullify the constitutional provision. The enfranchisement of both classes, while it would, probably, not materially affect the status of political parties with'n the State, would contribute to the public peace and tranquillity. Hitherto the Democratic party, with which the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers would almost to a man act, has strenuously opposed the enfranchisement of the colored citizens; but as it is now in a decided minority in the State, it might, perhaps, be ready to purchase a favor for itself by doing an act of justice to the colored people. An amendment to the State Constitution, which should cover both classes, so that the Democrats could not vote for disfranchising the colored citizen without at the same time voting for disfranchising the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, would probably be adopted on a popular vote.

But the adoption of such a plan by the Republicans of Missouri does not at all do away with the necessity of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress. The one has reference to their own local affairs; the other to the question of reconstruction in the Southern communities. We should be pleased to see the State of Missouri adopt the principle of enfranchisement as opposed to disfranchisement, within her borders, because we believe she is strong enough to do it safely; but we should regret to see that plan tried at the expense of a great national measure like the Constitutional amendment.

Proposed Organization of a Press Club in New York.

THE members of the press in New York are moving for the organization of a *Press Club*. We have had such an institution in Philadelphia for some time, and its influence is very perceptible in toning down the misunderstandings, jealousies, and asperities generally of journalistic life, and promoting good fellowship and brotherly feeling among the members of the profession. The field of usefulness for such an organization is wide in New York, where journalism is unfortunately of a much more bitter and personal cast than it is with us. Personal denunciation of each other by name is almost the rule among some of the more prominent editors in New York, while such a thing among the respectable journals of Philadelphia is nearly unknown.

Several of the members of the New York press have in the past been connected with the Press Club of this city, while others who have visited us have expressed their satisfaction with the plan. We doubt not that it is through the influence of these gentlemen, in good part, that the present movement is made in New York. We trust it may be eminently successful, and that members of the press in still other cities may follow the good example of Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING

On Monday Next, November 26,

AT 8¼ O'CLOCK

AT NATIONAL HALL,

Market Street, Above Twelfth.

ADDRESSES BY

REV. DR. BEADLE,

REV. HEBER NEWTON, and

REV. J. WALKER JACKSON.

ELECTION OF SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS;

After which an Address or welcome will be made by

PETER B. SIMONS, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

Singing by the "PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE," under the direction of DR. L. MEIGNES.

All are invited; Young Men especially. [11 23 3t

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, BY REquest of the Young Men's Christian Association—Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., will preach a Sermon to Young Men in the Church of the Epiphany, FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT streets, To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"God's call to Moses." Young men are especially invited.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Preaching by Rev. E. H. NEVIN at 10½ A. M. Sermon at 7½ P. M. on "Fashionable Literature." Strangers always welcome.

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. C. M. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. J.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. subject in the evening, "The Judgment at Bethel," fourth of the series on "Elisha."

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Delegate from the Irish Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the Evening.

☞ CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce street, will be open for divine service on To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. I. P. MARTIN.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. Dr. NADAL will preach To-Morrow, at 10½ o'clock—subject, "Salvation by Works;" at 7½, to young people—subject, "The Royal Book."

☞ REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½. Subject in the evening—"The Character of God."

☞ REV. DR. COLE, PASTOR ELECT OF the NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Master, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.—A Sermon in memorial of the late Pastor Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., will be preached to-morrow Afternoon at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. ALBERT BARNES.

☞ REV. DR. KINCAID, THE RETURNED Missionary, will lecture in the BAPTIST MARINERS' BETHEL, FRONT street above the Navy Yard, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. R. S. THARIN, OF BALTImore, will preach in the ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race, on Sabbath Morning and Evening.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-Morrow by Rev J. E. RANKIN, of Charlestown, Mass., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, CHERRY above Twentieth.—Sunday evening service 7½ o'clock. Pictures of Christian Life, No. 3, "The Freedman."

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH, SABBATH, 25th, Rev. JAMES NEILL, at 10½ A. M. Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THANKSGIVING DINNER.—THE Ladv Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home intend giving the inmates a Thanksgiving Dinner. Contributions in poultry, pies, vegetables, cranberries, apples, and groceries are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to the Home at the corner of SIXTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, three days previous, where a committee will be in attendance to receive them.

MRS. D. HADDOCK, Jr.,
MRS. CALEB HALLOWELL,
MRS. JOHN CARSON,
MRS. CHARLES OGDEN,
MRS. HENRY C. TOWNSEND,
MISS F. WETHERILL,
MISS JONES.

It

☞ OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY, November 26, 1866. H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

11 24 6t

☞ A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, for a full course, value, $50, will be sold for $40 or exchanged for Furniture Coal, or Clothing. Address "Scholarship" at this office. 11 24 3t

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

FORTUNES.

HOW THEY ARE MADE.

Who are they that Make Fortunes?

READ THE EIGHTH PAGE

OF THE

"PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER"

ON MONDAY NEXT.

What Printer's Ink Will Do.

Things Worth Knowing, Free for the Good of All,

BY GOULD & CO.

100,000 Copies will be Sold. Secure One. Profit by, and keep it. It

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MASON & HAMLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, ALSO, PORTABLE ORGANS, ADAPTED TO SECULAR AND SACRED MUSIC; FOR DRAWING-ROOMS, CHURCHES, SUNDAY AND DAY SCHOOLS, LODGES, ETC.

UNITING TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT THE CAPACITY OF THE PIANO-FORTE WITH THAT OF THE PIPE-ORGAN, AND COSTING MUCH LESS THAN EITHER.

THEY OCCUPY LITTLE SPACE; ARE ELEGANT AS FURNITURE; NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND ARE SECURELY BOXED, SO THAT THEY CAN BE SENT ANYWHERE BY ORDINARY FREIGHT ROUTES. ALL READY FOR USE.

FORTY STYLES, PLAIN OR ELEGANT CASES; ONE TO TWELVE STOPS; PRICES, $75, $90, $110, $125, $130, $140, $150, $160, $170, $200, $225, $250, $300, $435, $500, $550, $640, AND UPWARDS.

The MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS were introduced four years since, and are a great improvement upon the Melodeon, Harmonium, and other reed organs, greatly excelling them, especially in the excellent quality and variety of their tones; in power and quickness of action, and capacity for expression.

THEIR SUCCESS HAS BEEN ENTIRELY BEYOND PRECEDENT,

and proves how greatly such an instrument was needed. Again and again the manufacturers have been compelled to double their manufacturing facilities, until they have been increased six-fold. From the most eminent of the musical profession, the most distinguished pianists, organists, composers, and musical directors, the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS have received an amount and degree of commendation never before bestowed upon any similar musical instrument. More than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent musicians in the country have given written testimonials to the value of the improvements contained in them, and that they excel all other instruments of this class.

FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS,

or otherest higher premiums, have been awarded to MASON & HAMLIN for the important improvements effected by them, and for the

SUPERIORITY OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS TO ALL OTHERS.

Constantly exhibiting their instruments in competition with others, they have been awarded the highest premiums in every instance but three or four.

For Churches, Sunday Schools, etc., the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS are the instruments long wanted—of the very best quality, abundant power, not too expensive, or liable to get out of order.

For private use, in drawing-rooms, etc., they are not less desirable, and are finding a place in the musical families of the principal cities.

They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, being better fitted for all sacred music and for much secular music, while their quickness of action is such that the most lively, rapid music can be played on them. Then their cost is greatly less, as well as their liability to get out of order.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MUSICIANS.

I should think they would become very much sought after as parlor instruments, as well as for public performance.—SIGISMUND THALBERG, *the world-renowned Pianist*. Sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense. * * * Far superior to everything of its class I have ever seen.—L. M. GOTTSCHALK, *the eminent Pianist*. Such pure musical tones, promptness and smoothness of action, and fine variety of effect, I have not found in any other instrument of the class.—S. B. MILLS, *the eminent Pianist*. Really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion respecting them.—WILLIAM MASON, *the eminent Pianist*. The best instrument of its class with which I am acquainted, and worthy a place in every drawing room.—HARRY SANDERSON, *the eminent Pianist*. In every respect far superior to everything I have ever seen of the kind whether in Europe or America.—GEORGE WASHBOURNE MORGAN, *the eminent Organist, N. Y.* I can only reiterate what so many in the musical profession have said, that for equality, promptness, and exquisite tone, they are unequalled.—JOHN H. WILCOX, *the eminent Organist, Boston*. Surpasses everything in this line I have ever seen, whether French or American.—JOHN ZUNDEL, *the eminent Organist, New York*. The best reed instruments in the world are made in the United States, and your Cabinet Organs are greatly superior, and by far the best made here.—MAX MARETZEK, *Musical Conductor, New York*. Far surpasses all other similar instruments which have come under my observation.—CARL ZERRAHN, *Musical Director, Boston*. Exceeds in my estimation every other instrument of this general class.—THOMAS HASTINGS. I can recommend them with confidence.—LOWELL MASON. As soon as the public become acquainted with the superior merits of your instruments, your only trouble will be to supply the demand.—WILLIAM B. BRADBURY. I have never seen anything of the kind which interested me so much.—GEORGE F. ROOT. Exciting much interest in musical circles and already becoming the fashion.—*N. Y. Home Journal*. The highest accomplishment of industry in this department. This is not only our opinion, but the unanimous verdict of the organists.—*Boston Advertiser*. A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious.—*N. Y. Observer*.

MASON & HAMLIN respectfully call attention to the fact that their Cabinet Organs must not be confounded with other instruments of this class, from which they vary essentially. Their superiority is derived in large measure from the employment of peculiarities of construction, which are patented.

Circulars, with full particulars, and list with illustrations of styles and prices, sent free to any address.

Sole Agent in Philadelphia, J. E. GOULD,

Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faber fild Gold Pens, have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS DIRECT SPECial attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
11 24 im4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOSTENHOLM'S, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

SILVERSMITHS

AND

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.

PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,

Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

ELLIPTIC HOOK LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES!

Incomparably the Best for Family Use.

No. 923 CHESNUT Street,

ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY.
UNEQUALLED CAPACITY.
GOLD MEDAL, FAIR, MARYLAND INSTITUTE, 1866.

ALL THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIRS IN 1866.

Given to Sewing Machines, except one given to a manufacturing machine for heavy leather work at the New York Fair, after a severe and impartial test.

Were awarded to the ELLIPTIC MACHINE, as follows:

At the Maryland Institute Fair, as the

"BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

At the New York State Fair, as the

"Best Family Sewing Machine."

"Best Double-Thread Sewing Machine."

(*These two completely covering the whole ground*) and for the

BEST SAMPLE OF SEWING MACHINE WORK

And at the Pennsylvania State Fair for the

"Best Sample of Ornamental Sewing-Machine Work."

From the Reports of the Committee on Sewing Machines at the Maryland Institute Fair, 1866:—

"*We find the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine to excel all others.*"

"*It is the most simple in construction, having fewer parts, rendering it easier of management, and requiring less power to work it than any other machine.*"

"*The Elliptic Hook is an improvement of great value, ensuring the greatest certainty of execution, and preventing the liability of missing stitches, so common in other machines.*"

"*Another valuable improvement is an Adjustable Feed Bar, adapting it to the finest or heaviest fabric.*"

"*It is the only machine we have seen that will gather without changing the tension.*"

THOMAS W. ADAMS, L. P. CLARK, } Committee.
MICHAEL DUNN, ELIZABETH SCHOFIELD, MARY D. BROWN, JANE D. TUCKER, } Ladies' Committee.

From the Report of the Committee on Sewing Machines at the New York State Fair, 1866:—

"We find the Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine to be superior to all others on the following Points:—

"*Simplicity and Thoroughness of Mechanical Construction.*
"*Ease of Operation and Management.*
"*Noiselessness and Rapidity of Movements.*
"*Beauty, Strength, and Elasticity of Stitch.*
"*Variety and Perfection of Attachments, and Range of Work.*
"*Compactness, and Beauty of Model and Finish.*
"*Adaptation to material of any thickness by an Adjustable Feed Bar, and in the*
"*Unequalled Precision with which it executes the Lock-Stitch, by means of the Elliptic Hook and we, therefore, award it the First Premium, as the*

Best Family Sewing Machine,

And also for the above reasons the First Premium as the

Best Double-Thread Sewing Machine.

C. P. PETERS,
HECTOR MOFFAT, } Committee."

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine, formerly known as the Sloat Elliptic), is now firmly established upon a permanent basis, being manufactured by one of the best companies in the United States, the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, who have recently invested over a HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in improved machinery for its manufacture.

Old Sloat Elliptic Machines repaired and greatly improved by the application of all the new attachments and improvements, and full instructions for their use given gratis.

Machines with full printed instructions for use, forwarded to any part of the world.

AGENTS (possessing energy, good standing, and capital) WANTED. Address

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

No. 543 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 923 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE IN PHILADELPHIA IS AT No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
(Signed) WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO.,
Manufacturers of the Elliptic Lock Stitch Machine.

CHRISTMAS

AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

Have a Very Large Stock of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of American and Foreign Manufacture,

At Prices Corresponding to the Great Decline in Gold.

JEWELRY

Of Every Description, of the Finest Quality and Newest Designs.

A VERY FULL STOCK OF

SOLID SILVER-WARE,

Both American and English Sterling,

Which for Novelty of Design and Beauty of Finish, cannot be excelled.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET,

Have completed the addition to their Store, which being now nearly three times its former size, with improved appearance and much better light, will take favorable rank with first-class house for

THE SALE OF FAMILY DRY GOODS.

They announce having just purchased largely, at panic auction sales, of

French and Other Dress Fabrics,

And will sell these, and their entire large

STOCK OF DRESS STUFFS,

At a reduction of about FIFTY PER CENT. from recent prices, which makes the larger part of it ALMOST AS CHEAP as the old gold rates.

They invite attention to the following:—

POPLINS AND MERINOES.

"Lupins'" fabrics, from yesterday's sale.
"Plain" all-wool Poplin Reps, $1 00.
Mode colors, do. do. finer goods, $1·25.
50 pieces Lupins' heaviest Poplin Reps, $1·25.
Plaid Poplin, all-wool, all new, $1 00, $1·25, and $1 50.
Lupins' French Merinoes, $1·00, $1·10, and $1·25.
60 pieces French Merinoes, all colors, medium to finest grades, prices $1 00 to $1 50.
$1 00 for Lupins' Ve our Reps.
$1 00 for Lupins' Silk Armure figured Reps.
French plain and plaid silk faced Poplins.

BLACK DRESS GOODS' COUNTER.

Black French Poplins, $1 to $2 25.
Black French Merinoes, $1 10 to $1 75.
Black French Delaines, 50c. to 68c.
Black French De aines, double width, 87c. to $1·25.
Black French Tamise, $1·25 up.
Black Canton Cloth, $1 to $1 25.
Black Alpacas, 40 to 6 c.
Black Lustrous Mohaires, 75c. to $1·25.
Black Shawls, Black Silks, Bl ck Prints.

DELAINES AND PRINT COUNTER.

These goods are all much reduced.
Merrimack, Sprague, and Cocheco Prints.
French and English Wrapper Prints.
Lupins' Auction lots Delaines, 50 to 56c.
Lupins' double width Delaines, 75c. to $1·25.
Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $10.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

Finest French Cloakings from Auction.
Fancy Cloakings at low prices
Staple Cloakings, mammoth stock.
Castorines, Astrachns, Velours
Chinchilla, Frosted Beavers, etc.
6-4 Goods for business suits.
"Harris" and other Cassimeres.
6-4 best French black Doeskins.
6-4 best French black Beavers, Tricots, etc.

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

RISTORI SHAPE SACQUES.
ALL THE NEW SHAPE CLOAKS.
ORDERED CLOAKS MADE PROMPTLY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BROCHE SHAWLS, $20 UP.
BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, BEST GOODS, $8 TO $17.
DAGMAN SHAWLS, ZEPHYR SHAWLS.
MIDDLESEX LONG SHAWLS.

BLANKET AND QUILT ROOM.

Blankets by the pair or case
Marseilles Quilts direct from importers'.
Alhambra Quilts, all the sizes, $3 to $5.
Honeycomb and other Quilts.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

11 26 smw3trp

OPENING OF

500,000 YARDS

AND

DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT ST.

HAS PREPARED, AND WILL OPEN

MONDAY, November 26,

HIS CHEAP DEPARTMENT,

At which he will offer over half a million yards of FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, at one-half their currency value, ranging from

25 Cents to $1·00 A Yard.

11 24 stuth4t

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS—Cheaper than Auction Goods. Just received several lots. Would invite attention to the 90c., $1·15 and $1·30 Waists, as bargains.

EMBROIDERED HDKFS.

For little Girls, real nice, only 50 cents a piece.

EMBROIDERED HEMMED LINEN HDKFS., Better for the price than Auction Goods, and in perfect order.

Just opened, 10 lots superfine Goods, ranging from $1 55 to $2·50.

BUTTONED EDGED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine quality, 20 cents, as low as similar goods bring at auction.

HEMMED LAWN HDKFS.,

Worked in colors. Just received, a case to be sold as low for a single Handkerchief as the importer's price for 100 dozen lots.

LINEN HDKFS.,

At $2 2@3 a dozen. Just received, superior quality plain Linen Handkerchief at this price.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Centre, over fifty different designs, some of which are exceedingly beautiful, at very low prices, for Christmas Presents.

MOURNING LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Thick and thin hemstitched and to be hemmed. Cheaper than Auction Goods.

GENTLEMEN'S HEMSTITCHED.

Corded Borders, and Colored Bordered Hdkfs., very cheap, by the dozen or less quantity, at

WORNE'S

LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,

11* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

Have appropriated one Counter for the exhibition and sale of

Extraordinary Bargains in Dry Goods.

This feature of their establishment will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the public. [24 6t

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

ONE YEAR

AND

ONE MONTH AGO TO-DAY.

Colton Dental Association,

OCTOBER 22, 1866.

One year ago to-day I came to Philadelphia and established the

Colton Dental Association,

An Association for extracting Teeth without pain by use of

NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS.

As we extracted Teeth for patients they signed the following certificate:—

"This may certify that the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION have, after administering to us the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth and at the date opposite our respective names. The effect of the gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory."

We have at this writing the names of

Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Eight

Persons to whom we have given the Gas, and for whom we have extracted Teeth.

No one of this number has hesitated to sign this certificate scroll, and while the large majority testify that the Gas was delightful to breathe, no one has complained of anything disagreeable more than an unpleasant dream.

Many of the patients have been very feeble and delicate, having lung diseases or heart diseases, and yet we have not refused to administer the Gas to any person who has called on us, and no one has left the office feeling any worse for breathing it.

In New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, we have administered the Gas during the same time to nearly TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (24,862) persons, without any accident or failure in any case.

One reason why we are always so successful in its use, while so many who try it fail, is because our experience enables us to know to a certainty that the Gas is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

We make it fresh every day, and consequently it loses none of its power, as is the case where it is kept for several days.

We have patients almost every day who have breathed the Gas elsewhere, but were not affected by it. We have never had a patient that required more than one minute to become entirely insensible to pain.

The following are some of the remarks which patients have written opposite their names:—

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me." "Ought to erect a statue to the inventor." "I bless the doctor who sent me here." "A pleasant ride in the cars." "I am well paid for coming two hundred miles." "Dr. Colton ought to have a gold medal." "Went to the opera." "Not the least pain—rather pleasant." "I should never have a tooth drawn without it." "With many others I may well say, 'God bless Dr. Colton.'"

The original of the above can be seen at our office.

We have the opinions of hundreds of our most eminent surgeons and physicians that pure Nitrous Oxide is as safe as it would be for a patient to undergo the operation without any anæsthetic, and in many cases much more so.

One lady came to our office, saying she had had five teeth extracted without any anæsthetic, and she fainted three times. We extracted fifteen, and when the operation was finished she says, "I feel better than before I took the gas."

We originated the use of gas for extracting teeth without pain, and make it our specialty.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS.

G. Q. COLTON,

Read the testimony which is appended below.

[From Casper Souder, of the "Evening Bulletin."]

"To rid ourselves of an old tormentor, we visited Dr. Colton at his office, No. 737 Walnut street, this morning. We absolutely felt no pain whatever during the operation."

[From the New York "Evangelist."]

"Dr. Colton has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain."

[From the Editor of the "Evening Telegraph."]

"We had a molar tooth extracted this morning under the influence of the Laughing Gas. It is all that its most ardent admirers claim."

[From the St. Louis "Republican."]

"We did not feel a particle of pain, and had not even a consciousness of the operation."

[From Hon. A. K. McClure, of the "Franklin Repository."]

"We recently tested the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas administered by Dr. Colton, No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia, in a dental operation, and feel that we cannot too highly recommend it."

[From Professor Vander Weyde, Girard College.]

"Dr. Colton:—As soon as you introduced this gas to the dental profession, I immediately advocated its use. I am satisfied that Nitrous Oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered."

[From J. M. Carnochan, Surgeon-General of New York Hospital.]

"To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this most important agent, Nitrous Oxide."

[From Dr. J. C. S. Monkur, Baltimore, Professor of Washington University.]

"No dangerous or unpleasant effects can follow its use when pure and properly administered."

[Letter from Rev. F. S. Cassady.]

"With yesterday's experience, and my personal observation of the effect upon two other persons upon whom you operated, and who both declared their teeth were painlessly drawn, I am fully satisfied that the Gas is as harmless to the patient as the extraction of the teeth is painless.

"Dr. Colton, in my judgment, has rendered a valuable service to the dental profession by introducing into it this new agent.

"Respectfully, F. S. CASSADY,
11 24 4p] Minister of the Gospel."

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

A uniform standard of Weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

The invention of these Scales, and the improvements that have been from time to time adopted, are the results of many years' close observation and practical experience; and we have brought them to such a degree of accuracy that they are now the

Acknowledged Standard.

We select the following from over two hundred different modifications of our Scales:—

Canal or Weigh-Lock Scales,

From 150 to 500 Tons Capacity.

Railroad Track Scales.

From 10 to 150 Tons Capacity.

Railroad Depot Scales,

From 2 to 6 Tons.

Hay and Cattle Scales,

Constructed of Iron, with steel bearings, and not liable to derangement or damage by exposure to the weather.

Coal Dealers' Scales.

Coal Dealers and others who are about purchasing Scales will do well, to examine the evidences upon which we base our claim for superiority.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

MINERS' SCALES,

From 3 to 6 Tons Capacity.

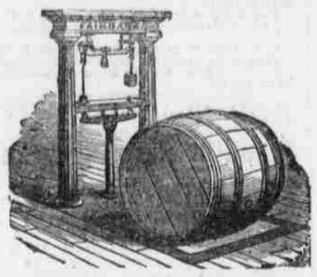
Wheat or Hopper Scales,

Indicating Bushels.

Flour Packing Scales,

For Whole and Half Barrels.

DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES,



Set in the floor, and weighing from one half pound to five thousand pounds. Used frequently in small railroad depots and stations; also, in stores, warehouses, forwarding houses, etc. A very desirable, substantial, and perfect Scale.

WHEELBARROW SCALES.

This Scale is designed for Coal Dealers' use, and is graded so as to indicate the weight of the coal, with the tare deducted.

ROLLING-MILL SCALES

With Spring Platform,
Vibratory Axle,
And Rack or Iron Plate.

These Scales are made so as to secure very great durability when used in foundries, iron houses, and wherever very heavy weighing is required.

PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES.

Various sizes of these Scales are made, with and without wheels, and adapted to every branch of business, and are in daily use in thousands of stores and manufactories in all parts of the world.

CRESSON'S GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. C. M. CRESSON,

LATE MANAGING ENGINEER OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

Manufactured in all Sizes, Suitable for

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, DWELLINGS, ETC.,

BY FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

NO. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

This Gas-Saving Regulator has been in use in this city during the past two years with great success, and we select the following names from among those who are using the Regulator in Philadelphia, and to whom we are allowed to refer:—

UNITED STATES MINT,
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
GIRARD COLLEGE,
EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
AMERICAN PULP COMPANY,
STATES UNION HOTEL,
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
PHILADA. GER. & NOR. R. R. CO.,
CAMDEN & AMBOY R. R. CO.,
PHILADA. WIL. & BALT. R. R. CO.,
W. PHILADA. PASS. RAILWAY CO.,
FARMER'S CORNUCOPIA,
WILLIAM WELSH, ESQ.,
WILLIAM MANN, ESQ.,
ALAN WOOD, ESQ.,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, ESQ.,
ISAAC C. PRICE, ESQ.,
JAMES D. WETHAM, ESQ.
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA CLUB HOUSE,
UNION CLUB HOUSE,
CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
AMERICAN METRE COMPANY,
CONCERT HALL BILLIARD ROOM,
SHRACK & BRUCE'S BILLIARD ROOM,
JAMES PALMER'S BILLIARD ROOM,
WILLIAM CARR & CO.,
R. & W. C. BIDDLE & CO.,
JAMES S. EARLE, ESQ.
E. W. CLARK, ESQ.,
E. N. WRIGHT, ESQ.,
JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., ESQ.,
E. HOMER, ESQ.,
J. B. COWPERTHWAIT, ESQ.,
S. A. MERCER, ESQ.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
EVENING BULLETIN,
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER,
MASSEY, COLLINS & CO.,
THOMPSON BLACK & SON

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM C. A. WALBORN, ESQ., POSTMASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7, 1866.—Messrs. FAIRBANKS & EWING, No. 715 Chesnut street—Gentlemen:—In compliance with your request, I herewith hand you a statement showing the amount of gas consumed at this office during the three months from January 23, 1865, to April 25, 1865, inclusive, and from January 23, 1866, to April 25, 1866, inclusive, in order to show the saving effected by the CRESSON GAS REGULATOR attached to our metre on February 12, 1866:—

	1865.	
January 23 to February 23	242,800	cubic feet,
February 24 to March 28	238 400	"
March 28 to April	192 800	"
	674,000	cubic feet.
	1866.	
January 23 to February 19	231 000	cubic feet.
February 19 to March 28	132,600	"
March 28 to April 25	136,300	"
	499 900	cubic feet.

Thus showing a saving in 1866 over 1865 of ..... 137,100 cubic feet
Of gas, which, at $3 30 per thousand (including United States tax, 30 per M.) is a saving in money of $617 43. During the three months of 1866 the Regulator was attached to the metre, but seventy-one days, having been placed there on the 12th of February, and the account taken to the 25th of April. The above statement is taken from the bills as paid to the Gas Company.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. WALBORN, Post master.

AT OUR SCALE WAREHOUSE

Can be seen a test apparatus to show the changes of street pressure and its action upon the Regulator, and also to demonstrate the amount of saving effected by the Regulator.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

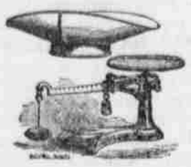
Counter Platform Scales,

With Short Pillar; Capacity 240 Pounds.

UNION, OR FAMILY SCALES,

Combining the advantage of a Counter and Platform Scale; capacity 240 pounds.

GROCERS' SCALES.

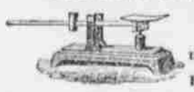


Capacity one-half ounce to sixty-three pounds.

STANDARD WEIGHTS.

EVEN BALANCE SCALES
OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

U. S. POST OFFICE SCALES.



We are prepared to furnish to the trade, and at Retail, the Post Office Balance, adopted by the Government, packed securely in single boxes.

STANDARD DRY MEASURES,

STANDARD LIQUID MEASURES,

For State, County, City, or Town Use, and Adjusted to the Standard of the United States.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS AND FRAMES,

With Hooks, Bottoms, etc., complete, for every description of weighing.

FINE GOLD AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES

In great variety, for the use of Banks, Brokers, Jewellers, Etc. Etc.

Also,
Druggists' Scales of every modification.

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard of correct weights.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The well earned reputation of these Scales has induced the vendors of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby in many instances been subject to fraud and imposition.

The manufacturers have no controversy with honorable competitors, who transact business in their own names; but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this method to caution the public against their imposition.

CIRCULAR PAMPHLETS with cuts, and full description of all the different modifications of our Scales, can be had at our Warehouse, in this city.

Circular Pamphlets, with cuts and full description of all the different modifications of our Scales can be had on application at our WAREHOUSE in this City.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS "TWISTED LOOP-STITCH" FAMILY SEWINGM ACHINES "THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES, AT ISLAND PARK TRIAL.

To the Officers of the Union Fair:—

We, the undersigned, appointed a Special Committee to inspect the merits of the several Sewing Machines entered for Premiums, would respectfully report:—That two machines were entered—the Willcox & Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines.

In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines to render to your Committee, in writing, the peculiar *points* on which they based their claim of *superiority*, and in testing the machines, each *point* was to be taken separately, and, after a fair trial, adjudged to the best of our ability. Each Agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below.

For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, *thirty-five* distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which were sustained. Whereas, for the Florence Machine, but *ten* were presented, *two* of which were sustained.

After a thorough and impartial trial, your Committee have decided to award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the

FIRST PREMIUM,

On the ground of its excelliinng the greatest number of *points* presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantage of a "reversible feed," and using the least thread, we award the *Second Premium*.

SIDNEY D. TUCKER,
L. C. CHAMPNEY,
JOSEPH WHEELOCK, } JUDGES.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

LIST OF POINTS

On Which Superiority was Claimed for the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

1. It is the simplest. *Claim Sustained.*
2. It is the least liable to get out of order. *Sustained.*
3. It is the best made machine, every part being an exact duplicate which is not the case with the Florence. *Sustained.*
4. It is the cheapest. *Sustained.*
5. It runs the stillest. *Sustained.*
6. It runs the easiest. *Sustained.*
7. It runs the fastest. *Sustained.*
8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. *Claim Sustained.*
9. It requires less mechanical skill to operate it. *Sustained.*
10. It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. *Sustained.*
11. It is the most certain and reliable in operation. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—It is a fact worthy of remark, that, during the entire trial—which continued without intermission for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once broken, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Willcox & Gibbs Machine. No kind of work was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely successful; while neither of these statements can be truly made in favor of the Florence.

12. Its needle is the shortest. *Sustained.*

13. The needle is also *straight*, and less liable to be broken, than one *curved* like the Florence. *Sustained.*

14. It is *bevelled*, and therefore *stronger* than one with a small shank, like the Florence. *Sustained.*

15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it *self-adjusting*, so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. It is not so with the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was fully conceded by the Florence Agents, so far as relates to the capacity of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine. But they claiming that the Florence Machine has the self-adjusting capacity of the needle also, and a test being called for, a needle was set in the Florence Machine, without the usual adjustment of its point after setting it; and, on attempting to sew with it, the needle was broken at the first stitch. Another needle was then set, with a similar result.

16. It uses but *one thread*, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence. *Sustained.*

17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. *Sustained.*

18. It *makes the "Willcox & Gibbs,"* or *"twisted loop stitch"*—a stitch original with this Machine, and made by no other—which for general purposes is superior to either made by the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each Machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length, and perform the test-work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in *every* test in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was also very severely tested in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*

21. The seam is also the most even and beautiful. *Sustained.*

22. The seam is always *self-fastened*, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. *Sustained.*

23. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. *Sustained.*

24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection. *Sustained.*

25. The Machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. *Sustained.*

26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence. *Sustained.*

27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence cannot do. *Sustained.*

28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence has not. *Sustained.*

29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages over Machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle-arm, as in the Florence—one of which is its non-liability to derangement from alterations of temperature. *Sustained.*

30. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing. *Sustained.*

31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen and other hard goods. *Sustained.*

32. It has the best hemmers. *Sustained.*

33. It has the best feller. *Sustained.*

34. It has the best braider. *Sustained.*

35. It has the best belt. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The advantages claimed for the Willcox & Gibbs belt consist in its non-liability to get out of order, and the facility with which it can be shortened when necessary. It was shown that the flat belt is very liable, on a Sewing Machine, by the unequal stretching of its two edges, to get out of adjustment, so as to run to one side of the pulley, causing the Machine to run heavily—a difficulty to which the round belt is never liable, since, as it runs in a groove, it is impossible for it to get out of place.

REMARKS.

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial, it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, and its relation to other leading kinds; all which, it is well known, are of the double-thread class.

Previously to the introduction of this machine, the country had become so flooded with cheap and worthless ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced in favor of the high-priced, double-thread machines, that most people were prepared to accept as truth the teachings of those interested in the latter class with out question; and since many of those cheap machines were *single-thread* ones, it was no difficult task to educate the public into the belief that *all* single-thread machines, as well as all cheap ones, were necessarily worthless. And so faithfully was that task performed, that the double-thread interest was thereby enabled to acquire, and for a time to maintain, a monopoly, and to keep their prices up to a point which forbid the use of sewing machines to thousands of persons of that class who most need them, but are least able to buy.

It was at this period, and with a view to supply a great public need, by the production of a simpler and better, as well as a cheaper machine, that the Willcox & Gibbs was invented and placed before the public.

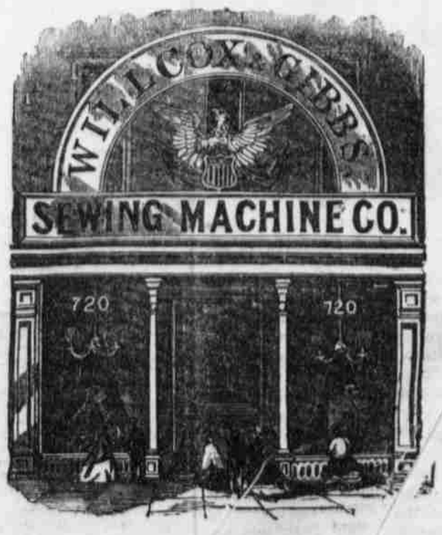
The double-thread fraternity, perceiving its great merit, very naturally became alarmed. A rival so dangerous to them all was not to be disregarded. With the exception of merit, the advantage was all on their side. Each had their thousands of agents scattered over the country, who would open the mouth at their bidding, while the Willcox & Gibbs, with here and there a solitary exception, as yet had none. The word was given, and the key note sounded, "A single thread!" "A single thread!" and ten thousand agents' voices echoed, "A single thread!"

Says a lady customer to one of their agents:—"It's a charming little machine, that Willcox & Gibbs; it runs so easily and so quietly!"

"Oh, yes, madam; but then *it is only a single thread*, and a *single-thread* machine, you know, is of no value as a sewing machine." "Why, how you talk! My sister has one of them, and she does all her sewing on it, and would not exchange for any other machine in the world." "That may be so; she probably never used any other; but though it may satisfy her, it would never suit you. Why, madam, those single-thread machines were tried long ago, and rejected as totally worthless!"

In this manner has the Willcox & Gibbs been systematically and persistently misrepresented by the entire double-thread fraternity. Scarcely could a more palpable untruth be uttered than is conveyed in the spirit of those four words, *"only a single thread;"* because, though it *does* use but one thread, it does *not* make the *ordinary single-thread stitch*, as those words, in the sense there used, imply; but it makes a *new* and *different* stitch—one that obviates the very defect in the old single-thread or chain stitch to which so much objection is made—its asserted liability to ravel. Moreover, *the Willcox & Gibbs stitch is far better than any made with two threads;* and hence is destined, so soon as its merits are generally known, to *supersede all the various double-thread stitches* now in use. And this is the reason why the Willcox & Gibbs is so much feared; for who will want to bother with *two* threads when they find that *one* is better?

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS



NO 720 CHESNUT STREET.

NUMBER XCV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

November.

Monday, 19.—Important Cable news. Death of the Tycoon of Japan, and the No-Kamis offer the vacancy to George Francis Train, as having been once a professional Japanner.

Tuesday, 20.—The President holds interviews with prominent men in relation to his Message, and receives a suggestion from Morrissey to insert a recommendation that in the "Fights to Come" with Congress, he be appointed referee.

Wednesday, 21.—Andy gets a holiday to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, and is reckoned an odd fellow, in or out of regalia.

Thursday, 22.—Convention of Life Insurance Companies in New York. They agree to insure nobody who is liable to die, young Upham, the Hair Dye man protests, as being an infringement on his business, as the young are more apt to dye than the old.

Friday, 23.—Anti-Slavery Society meet in the Franklin Institute Hall. Joshua Hutchinson sings a song, and the whole proceedings were the old, old song.

Saturday, 24.—SERIES COLUMN DAY.—The Editor receives a visit from a prominent member of the Women's Rights Society, who explains herself and the opportunities of the hour to him, and wants him to embrace them.

Women's Rights and Lefts.

A LETTER FROM AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 22.

MR. SERIES EDITOR:—My own Dearest. Thee knows we had a delightful time up here this week, establishing the Women's Rights principle, and we were assisted by several colored brethren, which made quite a *strong* turn out. I suppose thee is among those that think women ought to do nothing but nurse babies, and other household duties; but when thee remembers that many of us have no such duties, nor ever expect to have any, and, thanks to the advanced age, there are always "Homes" for second-hand children and those out of repair, we are left to arrange for nursing the spirit of Liberty in our great Republic; and you must own that, judging from the specimen of things at the White House, one would suppose Liberty had been brought up on the *bottle*.

ANDY NURSING THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

But to speak of our Convention, which was held in Tweedle Hall—though we did not like the name, we remembered

"That the difference is but small
'Twixt Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum,
And likewise Tweedle Hall,"

and it was the only one we could get, at that price, and, of course, among reforms we should not forget the financial.

Prominent on the platform were the following friends of our cause, where I should have liked thee to have been:—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, our Congresswoman unelect. She was dressed beautifully, with a fine camel-hair shawl; and she afterwards told me her waterfall was natural. Mrs. Lucy Stone, beaming with recent maternity, and who always takes her time, according to the advice of the song, was there; so was Mrs. Susan B. Anthony. Among the gentlemen prominent were Remond and Douglass.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came forward on the platform and said:—"I am sorry that our venerable Presidentess, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, is not here, as our Mott-oh is for equal suffrage." Mr. Frederick Douglass here rose and said that was a joke. (Great applause.) "This is an equal-suffrage organization. In this country 15,000,000 women and 4,000,000 of other negroes are disfranchised. (Great cheering by colored part of the audience.) I mean to say 4,000,000 negroes, besides the 15,000,000 other women. (More cheering.) No, I don't mean that the negroes are women, or that the women are negroes (hisses), but what I mean is, that we are equal in our purpose (great cheering) of universal suffrage. John Bright tells us that five out of every seven millions of Englishmen cannot vote. Now, I am not Bright (A voice, 'That's so, Betsy'), but I do say that there is more than that proportion of Americans that are disfranchised; but we have labored, many of us, long and hard (cheers), and will continue to labor until we succeed."

THE STRONG-MINDED "RUSHING TO THE POLL."

ONE ... Mr. ... Stanton now introduced Mrs. Lucy Stone. Mrs. ... Stone, on coming forward, was greeted with ... farm applause, and proceeded to say:—"The ... advocates of equal suffrage are down on ... the political ... parties. The Republicans talked ... universal ... suffrage,' but meant masculine ... suffrage all the ... one; and those who had been ... professed friends ... resolved to make fight with ... me.) Then we ... the colored troops fought ... colored class, 'for ... to strike, like Morrissey, ... and with them ... shoulder. (Cheers.) It is ... from the ... to insult the ... mothers and sisters of ... by putting the ... word 'male' into our ... (applause); ... and I see the Post-... ral is advertising ... for *mail* contracts ... (cries of 'Joke! joke!"), and designating certain lines of travel as *mail* routes, as though a female route wasn't worth mentioning. (Cheers.) My friends, a female route on a shopping day is one of the most interesting things (except the female herself) in nature. (Cries of 'Bully!' and 'Good!') It always seemed to me absurd to quote the Declaration of Independence about all *men* being created equal, ignoring the fact that *women* were ever created at all. All men created equal to what? Equal to the women they are in some things, but not in knowing how to vote. Do you suppose that any woman would have voted for John Morrissey for Congress? No! They would as soon think of voting for Thad. Stevens, or any other old bachelor. The women are loyal; they all go for Union to *a man*." (Cheers.) Mr. Frederick Douglass here rose and said that was another joke. (Renewed cheering.) "That union to a man was a union to which all the members were loyal." (A voice, "Is that a joke?") Mr. Douglass—"No, sir; I am not here to make jokes, but merely to explain them for others." (Cheers.)

Mrs. Stone continued:—"In Great Britain there is a movement on foot to demand the ballot for woman." Mr. Douglass again rose and said that the reason it got along so slow was because it was on *foot*, and it had better take a carriage. (Cries of "Joke! joke!") "And," continued Mrs. Stone, "I am afraid they will succeed before we do. But I am sure the work will go on until we triumph." (Cheers.)

A VICTIM OF "EQUAL SUFFRAGE."

Mrs. Jones now came forward, and read the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That if liberty and the pursuit of happiness are natural and inalienable rights, then we should all have our "latch-key," and the men should take their turns at the cradle, and any arrangement of society that looked to one sphere for man and another for woman, was a one-sided arrangement, and the sooner other arrangements were made the better. (Cheers.)

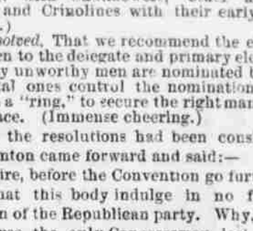
2. *Resolved*, That we hold with Lamartine that there is no reason why a Restaurant-keeper should not sell with his Spring Chickens, Spring Bonnets, with Cauliflowers, other artificial flowers, and Crinolines with their early peas. (Cheers.)

3. *Resolved*, That we recommend the election of women to the delegate and primary elections; that very unworthy men are nominated because the brutal ones control the nominations; that we form a "ring," to secure the right man in the right place. (Immense cheering.)

When the resolutions had been considered, Mrs. Stanton came forward and said:—

"I desire, before the Convention go further, to insist that this body indulge in no fulsome adulation of the Republican party. Why, James Brooks was the only Congressman last winter that had the nerve and the decency to present the woman-suffrage memorial to Congress. (Three cheers for the decency of Brooks.)

The Rev. Miss Olympia Brown spoke. She said that Greeley believed in woman suffrage, but wouldn't advocate it, because he wanted to get into the Senate, and he was afraid the picture papers would make fun of him. She was not afraid of the papers, nor any pictures; had her photograph taken and hung out on Broadway, and didn't care who saw it. Women are frivolous, because they are irresponsible; our grandmothers didn't want to vote because they had work to do; but now we can get ladies from Ireland to do all the work for $2·50 a week and board, and that leaves us more leisure to enter upon new duties. Some one had spoken about nursing babies. All that was dispensed with. She had seen a new invention of a cradle, which you wound up, and you could go out and give a lecture, and the cradle would swing until you came back. Thus the baby gave you full swing, as you did the same for it. (Applause.) And as to keeping house, that is already provided for, as before said, at the low price of two or three dollars a week, and the children, when the house gets too full, can be sent to boarding-school, where they are always glad to receive them. Miss Brown said in many of these matters she spoke without personal knowledge, as she never had a family, and, of course, labored under some difficulties, but she nevertheless thought that women should vote first and marry afterwards, as she expected to do, though it might be a long while before she could vote.



AN ADVOCATE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS FORMING A "RING."

After Miss Brown had concluded, the meeting listened to speeches by the other sex for a few minutes, when they soon insisted upon an adjournment.

Now, Mr. Editor, thee sees that we are moving, and I expect to see the time when thy paper will advocate Equal Suffrage, and when women will set type on thy paper, and when the "devil" will be a girl. PATIENCE SLEEK.

NOTICE TO HOWL, BROTHERS.

The papers are all talking of "hanging Jeff," and probably the only hanging he will get will be in the papers, which makes it one of the biggest Paper Hanging jobs that we have ever heard of.

—Mr. Swinburne, in his new book, is always talking of scorching kisses, and says of one of his peculiar heroines:—

"I dare not always touch her, lest the kiss
Leave my lips charred."

One of his critics suggests that there is a parallel to this in literature, in the case of the well-known monkey who

"Married the baboon's sister,
Smacked his lips and then he kissed her,
Kissed so hard he raised a blister;
She set up a yell!"

—Game is very scarce this year in Paris. Partridges are selling from three to four francs, pheasants nine francs, wild ducks four francs, snipes three francs, hares eight to nine francs, woodcocks five to six francs each.

MEDICAL.

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Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few cosmetic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

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No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

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Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
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Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

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LOOK AND LIVE!

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DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE.
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

S. D. McCaula, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kuhbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dy[illegible]o. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
B. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward F. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1613 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Bicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquilla Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
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NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

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For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

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Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

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The Company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

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OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

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First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
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Plastering Lath (English and Maia) Pickets.
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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Last Democratic Expedient.

From the Nation.

The most influential Democratic papers all over the country, led on by the Chicago *Times*, have begun to roar like young lions for "impartial suffrage." Nothing short of this, it now appears, will make their minds easy. "The Massachusetts system," which admits every man to the polls who is neither a criminal nor pauper, and can give fair proof of his intelligence, is, according to the Boston *Post*, a system which commends itself to every reasonable mind. The *Post* wants, therefore, to see it adopted all over the country. The Democrats are prepared for negro voting, provided it be guarded from abuse by an educational or property test. Now, we have read able demonstrations—we remember seeing one within the past year from the pen of one of the most accomplished "Conservatives" in the country—that negro voting brings after it, as an inevitable consequence, "the admission of negroes to the dinner-table and the marriage-bed." The old Democratic question, "Would you like your daughter to marry a nigger?" has lost none of its force. It is just as much a "poser" as it ever was. It would still wring from most radicals a reluctant but decided negative. Whatever objections lay to the black man as a son-in-law lie to him still. Whatever made his presence at fashionable dinner parties or in the front pews of fashionable churches undesirable, makes it undesirable still. And yet here we have the conservative, tasdious, constitutional Democratic party calling for negro suffrage. Political equality, as they have told us over and over, means social equality; therefore, in calling for impartial suffrage, they are asking us to do the accursed thing—eat, drink, and intermarry with the descendants of Ham.

Nor is this the worst of the course they are urging on us. Men may be forgiven if in times of great distress they submit to social humiliations. Even the old French nobles were sometimes driven by poverty to engage in trade, or "*deroger*," as they called it in the lingo of the period. The unfortunate who meditated this step met the other nobles of his province, told them the sorrowful truth, and gave up his sword, to be returned to him whenever he chose to abandon the ledger and day-book, and properly purify himself. Even in England, "the spirit of the age," as the general need of money is sometimes called, is driving scions of noble houses to take refuge from the "arrows of outrageous fortune" behind the counter. A son of the Duke of Argyll has turned wine merchant, and his example will probably be followed by many another younger son. When the framework of society is thus rudely shaken all over the world, the general resignation of American Democrats to negro sons-in-law, and the presence of negroes at their dinner parties, need excite no great surprise.

But, unhappily, this proposal to admit negroes to social and political equality is not, we have been often assured on the same high authority, a matter to be decided on simply secular grounds. It is not a matter simply of human interest or convenience. The condition of the negro is not a thing which lawgivers have the sole right to regulate on considerations of policy or convenience. We have the authority of the most erudite, pious, and enlightened members of the Democratic party for stating that the subjection of the negro to the white man, political as well as social, was decreed by the Almighty as a punishment for the sins of Ham, from whom the blacks are well known to be descended. Therefore, in whipping, working, and selling them at the South, and in shutting them out at the North from all the professions and from all the higher callings—in condemning them by law and customs to the lowest walks of life—we were simply doing what the moon does in rising or water in running down hill—obeying a law of the universe, acting as the agents of the Supreme Power in executing one of its immutable decrees; so that what the party now asks us to do is not simply to take to "low company," but to sin against heaven. Our "social position" we may damage if we please without damaging our soul. A gentleman may marry his cook or a young lady a hod-carrier, and remain a very virtuous person; but if we marry or give dinner parties to black people, well knowing that we have been forbidden by Providence to do either, we are guilty of something far worse than a breach of propriety. Bishop Hopkins and the members of the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information" made the nation acquainted, in the winter of 1862–3, with its duty in this matter in words of solemn and penetrating eloquence, although we had then given no greater evidence of our guilty tendency than our determination to fight slaveholders, and although most Democrats at that period still adhered to their old faith with unfaltering courage. Now, however, that leading Democratic newspapers are found openly advocating an organized departure from the truth—a deliberate and preconcerted plunge into iniquity—we trust that these gentlemen will again lift up their voices. Right is right, however circumstances or men may change.

So much for the teaching of the Chicago *Times* from a moral and religious point of view. Viewed from a political standpoint, we can hardly bestow on it any greater commendation. The growth of a party round an idea is the only legitimate growth—it is the only sort of growth that the moral sentiment of the community will tolerate. A certain policy, or, in other words, the embodiment of certain ideas in legislation, commends itself, by degrees, to the minds of large numbers of citizens. They desire to see certain abuses corrected or certain improvements effected. To give force to their efforts, they come together, effect an organization, and become a "party," and struggle for power. But it is the previous possession of ideas which justifies their struggle for power. They have to be able to say: "We seek to control the Government, that we may put an end to this evil, or effect that good." If they cannot say this, if they cannot show that they are standing on some principle, they cease to be a party and become simply a faction, or, in other words, an organized pest and nuisance, from which every honest man is bound to withdraw all countenance.

Now, the Chicago *Times*, and the other papers which have followed its lead, confess that their reason for taking up negro suffrage is that the elections have left the Democratic party without either principles or policy. Some of the measures for the support of which the party rose into existence, such as decentralization, rotation in office, and general democratization—if we may be allowed the word—ot everybody and everything, without rhyme, reason, or consideration, have been carried. Free trade, which it once supported, it has abandoned. Slavery, the protection and extension of which it has fought for during the last twenty years, is dead. The party lived for three years after the death of slavery on opposition to the war; the war has ended in victory. Since the peace it has supported existence by insisting upon it that the South was entitled to come back into the Union without conditions, the North being estopped by its own declarations from imposing any conditions, and the South being estopped neither by its own declarations nor anybody else's from claiming anything it pleased. The elections have shown, however, that all logic is wasted on the North, and that the South will have to comply or stay out. The Democrats, therefore, announce now that they have failed in all their undertakings, and that unless they can find an idea, or a policy, in some nook or corner, the party must perish. Well, perish it must. As soon as a party announces that it has nothing of its own left to struggle for, that it retains none of the principles which called it into existence, it announces that its mission is ended, and that it has no further excuse for existing. The spectacle of a political organization looking about for some "cry" that will enable it to regain power, is a most immoral and disgraceful one, and one which no public, of average virtue or intelligence, will tolerate.

It must be remembered that the negro suffrage, or "impartial suffrage," is not, and cannot become, part of the Democratic line of operations. It is not a legitimate result of any of its teachings, and is not developed by its creed. Up to the present moment the party has followed a plain, logical, and consistent course. It was natural and logical that a pro-slavery man should oppose the war, and that an opponent of the war should favor the admission of the South without conditions; but it is not either natural or logical that a friend of negro slavery should call for negro suffrage. All the arguments by which slavery was ever defended may be used against the admission of negroes to the franchise.

If, however, the country were disposed to pass over the outrageous impudence and inconsistency of a cry for impartial suffrage from the friends of a "white man's" government, it could not get over the fact that the means by which the Democratic journals propose to secure negro suffrage leave the main question between the North and South still untouched. The concession of the franchise to the negroes by amendments to the State Constitutions would settle nothing and satisfy nobody; and yet this is the way the Chicago *Times* proposes to have it done. In the first place, if it were done now, it would be looked on by the entire North as simply an expedient for getting into Congress. It would offer no guarantee against the subsequent repeal of the measure when the occasion which led to it had passed away. None o those who are interested in the question o reconstruction, mainly for the sake of the blacks, would give five cents for rights which had no better security than Southern promises. In the second place, it would not satisfy those to whom the question of the competency of the North to impose conditions of readmission possesses the highest constitutional importance. To them the concession of negro suffrage by State conventions is of no sort of consequence. It may indicate the desire of the South to get back into its old place, or the growth of a higher feeling of justice and humanity, or of a sounder view of political expediency; but whether it indicated one or all of these, it would leave the main question unsettled—the question whether the Congress now sitting, and which has carried on the war, is or is not the true Government of the United States; and, if it is, whether it has the exclusive right and power to impose on an enemy, strong enough to wage a four years' war, and whose hostility is not only unabated, but gloried in, such conditions of peace and reunion as it may deem necessary for the public safety.

If the South gave every black on its soil two votes, of its own mere motion, and yet left the above question unanswered, we have no hesitation in saying that the peace would still be the veriest mockery by which a nation was ever cheated. For negro suffrage, it ought to be well understood, is not enough. There is no use in offering it to the North as a sign of submission. We must have it granted in such a way that the faith of the whole nation shall be pledged for its permanence. And, even then, it would still be insufficient. We must have it placed on record, for the warning and instruction of all future generations, that a rebellion in this country is not simply a process outside the law for settling a legal controversy—which when over leaves the Rebels where they stood before they drew the sword—a kind of bloody demurrer, which does not prevent the party from "pleading over" after judgment has gone against him; but a real war, attended with all the incidents and conditions of war, and that its suppression leaves the victor not only master of the field but master of the situation, and bound by the most solemn of obligations to see to it that the conflict neither impairs the national vitality nor shakes the popular confidence in the national stability.

Restoration by One Plan or Another the National Necessity.

From the Herald.

Restoration of the Southern States without delay is necessary both in a political point of view and for the material interests of the country. If it cannot be brought about in one way, it must in another. The politicians may wish to keep the question open for party or political purposes, but the mass of the people do not—they want it closed up. The continued exclusion of so large and such an important part of the country from restoration and representation at Washington has political danger in it, is a great strain upon our institutions and form of government, and is calculated to paralyze the productive power of the South as well as the commercial and material interests of the North. There is, in truth, great danger every way in such an anomalous and unnatural state of things. We must have prompt restoration at any cost and by all means—not two, three, or more years hence, not after the next Presidential election, but, if possible, before the term of the present Congress shall expire next March.

We have seen in history that the richest and fairest portion of the earth may become a wilderness under paralyzing political circumstances. The South, with all its natural resources, might become so. In all probability the productions of that section of the country, which have been declining very much since the war, would become less next year, still less the year after, and so on till general ruin would follow, if restoration be delayed. All the best portion of the population that could get away would leave; ambition, which is the great incentive to industry and action, would be destroyed; and capital would turn aside from a country so situated. Shall we suffer this part of our territory, richer and with more varied productions than India, to be thus destroyed? Shall we jeopardize our free republican institutions by keeping half the continent and nearly a third of the population in an unrepresented condition, and under despotic rule? No statesman or patriot, nor any one who has studied history to advantage, would wish to see such a state of things.

Taking it for granted, then, that the mass of our citizens—that the people of the North—earnestly desire a speedy restoration of the South to its former relations in the Union, the question arises, How is this to be accomplished?

We hoped, therefore, that the Constitutional amendment might be adopted, and thus settle the matter. The people of the North declared in the recent elections that to be the plan of settlement. It would have been a safe, ready, and easy mode of restoration. But it does not appear that this can be carried through. Three fourths of the States must adopt the amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution. All the Southern States refuse to adopt it, and therefore the overwhelming popular majority in the Northern States in its favor is rendered powerless. It is even doubtful if a sufficient number of new States could be erected to carry the amendment while the South holds out. Besides the attempt to overrule the South in this way would cause great delay, which, as we have said, would be highly injurious and dangerous.

What, then, can be done? Clearly this:—If the south will not accept restoration on the terms offered through the Constitutional amendment, restoration ought to be forced upon them in some other way by Congress. This seems to us the only alternative. The interests of the North—of the whole country—yes, the interests of the South as well as of the North—demand it. It is folly to talk of the rights of the Southern States. We are in a quasi state of war; the war is not closed up while these States remain unrestored, and they are completely under the power and at the mercy of the North. The will of the Northern people, and consequently that of Congress, as representing the Northern people, is the absolute law in the case. The South has placed itself in its present excluded situation, and must bear the consequences. All appeals to former constitutional rights are useless, if even a strict technical interpretation of the Constitution might seem to favor them, because the war power—the power of the conqueror over the conquered—is superior to everything else. We may regret that restoration has not been brought about or could not be reached under other circumstances; but that is not the question now; we have to deal with facts; we have to take things as they are and make the most of them.

Under all the circumstances we conclude, therefore, that it is best for Congress, as soon as it shall assemble, to legislate for the entire and complete reconstruction of the Southern States. The President has tried his plan, from the best motives, doubtless, and it has failed. The people have not accepted it. Now let Congress begin anew at the foundation. Let an act granting universal amnesty and universal suffrage be passed under the war power. Let the Southern States be immediately reconstructed on this basis. Let the whole machinery of Government spring into action upon it, and then let the members and Senators from every Southern State be forthwith admitted to Congress. This would be practical, early, and complete restoration. Our political troubles would be at an end. As far as the South is concerned, that section would have a larger number of members in Congress than ever. It would control the negro vote for years, and in time to come the white population would grow so largely over the negro that there would be no danger from negro suffrage. The most levelling radicals of the North would be disarmed in their hostility, and, the cause of trouble being removed, we should have peace. This is, we believe, the most logical, safe, and prompt method of restoration under the circumstances. We hope Congress will adopt it, and let us have a thoroughly restored Union before next March. It will save the South, and give universal prosperity to the whole country.

The World's Highway.

From the Tribune.

The phenomena of growth in America, now the most cheering study of the economist, were one time rudely marked by the building of new country roads between what now appear only as pioneer towns. The frontier of civilization seemed in those primitive days, ere Fulton had conquered the waters with their own element, just as we may have yet to subdue the navigable air, a very remote halting-place to lumbering teams and Conestoga wagons. That early boundary defines a very ordinary business journey in these brisk times; and our intellectual travel over the same route would be inconceivably brief to the people who got late news of Fulton's invention, though it is now such a matter of every-day vitality to the many-minded multitude who receive news by lightning from London without a wink of surprise.

The muscle of man and beast once counted for much; but man's mind, with steam and electricity, have wrought wonders. The tracks of national growth were once marked out by the hoof; later by the railroad, steamboat, and the telegraph; recently, by a vast addition of all these, the latter invention, acting as no other can, as the mercurial, inspiring spirit, of all new marvels of enterprise. Thanks to the telegraph, we are building a swift passage between two seaboards, thousands of miles distant, which otherwise might remain comparative strangers for generations. The continental undertaking of a great railroad to the Pacific, urged and inspirited not more by Watt's steam than Morse's electricity, will make the remote seaport of San Francisco known to New York as brother is known to brother.

Here progress, it seems, might reasonably pause, it only to recuperate. But the journey of civilization is never done; the world never rests. New York and San Francisco do not complete the story of national growth; it has threads in spinning by which the sea must know new cities, new communities, new peoples—such a magnifying of his discovery as Christopher Columbus never dreamed. Perhaps Norfolk and Chicago will know each other better than San Francisco will know New York. Doubtless Virginia will be brought amicably and irresistibly in the plot, and the problem of complete and perfect union between North, East, South, and West solved more by railroad reconstruction than by any other. Make a world's highway between San Francisco and New York, and all these things may be added unto us and the world.

We yesterday received our mails from the extreme continent of Australasia, for the third time, by an American route. Heretofore, Australian news has reached us by way of India, Suez, and London, after about sixty-six days, or more than two months. By the Panama route the mails may arrive in New York in thirty-eight days, or three weeks sooner than they could come by way of London. Though the telegraph on the Suez route has shortened the news-journey to London, and the Atlantic cable has brought the great continents nearer, we hold that the advantage derived from the American route is signally important in respect to news. But the gain, in a business sense, has a far wider significance. We know that New York can communicate with Australia twenty days sooner than can London, and that England can reach her distant possession at least a week earlier by way of Panama than by way of Suez. It takes about sixty days' voyage to London by the route of Suez and India, while it can be little more by the Panama route than fifty days. Here is a mammoth prize of time-saving which the commerce of America ought to know how to use bountifully.

The geographical superiority of this continent in respect to commerce with both Australia and China has been long appreciated; but it was only with the recent opening of the golden gates of the Panama route that an actual glimpse of the near-brought Eldorado was given to our commercial eyes. Through this portal we see China nearer to us than it has ever been, and can look upon Australia as in commercial prospect more an American than a British possession. The new line of steamers which leaves San Francisco henceforth direct for China opens a pathway of enterprise as interesting, in many respects, as a discovery. Without further help than the knowledge of its new highway to China and Australia, the vision of commercial supremacy over the Old World seems to be planned for realization. Through Panama or Tehuantepec to the Pacific, thence to San Francisco, and then to China and Australia, our way seems plain. But there is a still shorter road for the trade of America and of the world.

We refer, of course, to the completion of the Pacific Railroad, which, in its importance to trade, must be considered twin with the Atlantic cable among the great works of the age. Connect New York and San Francisco by the locomotive, and China and America will be brought together by a commerce which may make San Francisco as great in its day as New York. England cannot reach her distant provinces by a nearer route; the world can have no grander and speedier highway than through a republic whose position, at some day, may make it the great medium of the world's mind and trade, and the arbiter of continents and systems.

Viewing the marvellous growth of freedom, step by step with population and commerce, in a country that counts few centuries of civilization, the future does not seem too vividly pictured. Much may be predicted for America, much more for the world in the opening of the Pacific Railroad. When we read of these things we imagine that the world has begun to shift its power and civilization, and to turn the best blood of its progress into the heart and health of a new continent, and that man's interest and happiness are to follow in the wake of a great change behind the emigrant westward. These things may be; but surely the day does not seem too far off when New York will become the metropolis of the world.

Democratic Advisers of the President.

From the Times.

The *World* disregards the hint that the President has had more than enough of Democratic advisers. Washington journals, which are known to reflect his views, have declared that the result of the elections opened his eyes to the worthlessness of the support rendered by the Democratic party, and the sinister purposes of those of its members who have professed to be his peculiar friends. He has discovered that the mere suspicion of affiliation with the Copperhead element sufficed to counteract all the influence of the Administration; and that to save himself from official destruction it has become necessary to discard party relationship with the press and the leaders of the Democracy. The Chicago *Times* discerned the change, and, making a virtue of necessity, pretended to throw overboard the President and his adherents. Other Western Democratic journals have followed the example. They decline to hold themselves longer responsible for the Executive policy—so trying to break the force of the President's repudiation of their company and their principles. But the *World*, refusing resolutely to see the change or to take note of the dismissal, continues to play the *role* of counsellor, and to obtrude its recommendations with a pertinacity that will heed no denial.

"A complete amnesty" is the scheme which the *World* is now engaged in pressing upon the President's attention. The measure, our contemporary contends, should not be delayed, and the President is appealed to to "spoil the game" of Congress and frustrate the intention of its leaders by an immediate, unconditional, and unlimited proclamation of amnesty.

It is not difficult to detect the object of the *World* in recurring daily to this recommendation. The Democracy dread nothing so much as an approach to a reconciliation between President Johnson and Congress. Their aim is in every possible way to widen the breach which unhappily exists, to intensify the bitterness which has grown out of it, and to multiply the causes of quarrel. This has been their purpose from the beginning, their expectation being that the President would seek relief in undisguised identification with their party and its policy.

In pursuance of this plan, they labored to foster a rupture in the matter of appointments, that the lion's share of the spoils might fall to their lot; then they entreated him to defy Congress, by setting up his interpretation of the Constitution as against the legislation of Congress; then they suggested the assertion by force of the claims of the Southern States to unconditional admission; and now the *World*, in their behalf, insists that he "ought to publish a complete amnesty," with a view to embarrass, and if possible to checkmate, Congress in its action on the restoration question. All these recommendations and suggestions have been put forward with warm protestations of attachment to the President's cause, of a desire to sustain him in his position, and of a resolve to stand by him in whatever complications might follow the adoption of the course proposed.

We think, however, that the common sense of the President will preserve him from the last of the traps thus set for him by his disinterested friends of the Democratic party. His consciousness of duty has led him to administer all acts passed by Congress, whether agreeable to himself or not. He has not suffered himself to be tempted into open, armed, and organized defiance of Congress. And though, in an evil hour, he listened to Democratic pledges concerning the elections, and appointed persons to office in whom the loyal sentiment of the country has no confidence, it is known that the people's voice, uttered at the polls, has dispelled the delusion under which he temporarily labored, and has taught him the folly of reposing trust in the strength, the honesty, or the wisdom of the Democratic party. We have no fear, therefore, that he will be in any degree influenced by the sophistry and the patronizing tone which mark the *World's* efforts on the amnesty question. We do not believe that he will listen to advice emanating from a quarter which has uniformly counselled mischief, and has proved itself as deficient in power as in integrity.

The abstract question of right in relation to the amnesty power is of slight moment in the present connection. Whether the power to proclaim a wholesale pardon belongs unrestrictedly to the President, or under certain conditions belongs to Congress, is for the nonce an immaterial consideration. The real point to be attended to is, Would the proclamation of a universal amnesty by the President be a wise proceeding? Would it be productive of good or harm? Would it promote the interests of the country, further the ends of the President, and hasten the solution of the grave problem of restoration?

On the ground of its inexpediency, we deprecate any further action by the President in the direction of an amnesty. In the first place, it is certain that the loyal people of the nation would not tolerate a declaration of entire immunity in favor of the active, guiding spirits of the Rebellion. There is no strong desire anywhere for vindictive punishment—no desire to despoil, to hang, or to banish even the Rebel leaders. But there is a fixed and controlling resolve to exclude from participation in the honors and emoluments of office the men who planned the Rebellion, and so made themselves responsible for its consequences. In the next place, it is at least probable that any step of the kind taken by the President on the eve of the meeting of Congress would be regarded by that body as a challenge—a wanton, causeless provocation—which it would promptly resent, too, in a manner most injurious to the very classes whom the *World* is anxious to serve.

While nothing could be gained by any further independent action of the Executive on points involved in the general question of restoration, much evil might arise to the President and the country. Congress now has charge of restoration and all its issues. The States which upheld the Government as against the Rebels, and vindicated its authority, have ranged themselves on the side of their Congressional Representatives; they have decided that the terms of restoration devised by Congress shall be insisted upon; and he is an enemy of the President who would recommend indifference to a verdict thus unmistakably expressed.

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On and after November 26, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:50 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Potteville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:05 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.

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Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 3:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars on the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 8:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:13 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The great line traversing the North and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 12:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:00 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connection with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia (daily) at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 P. M. The 4:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington (daily) at 7:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:50 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:20 A.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

New York.

VOTE BY COUNTIES, OFFICIAL.

	Governor		Lt.-Governor		Conven	
	Fenton	Hoffman	Woodford	Fruin	For	Against
Albany	11523	11239	11441	11291	11961	6963
Allegany	6330	3621	6338	3609	6173	3612
Broome	5173	3275	5188	3363	5372	2607
Cattaraugus	5728	3418	5609	3448	5837	2959
Cayuga	7723	4075	7880	4115	7457	2124
Chautauqua	8750	3814	8723	3882	8445	3052
Chemung	3467	3382	3453	3306	3420	3265
Chenango	5571	3960	5568	3952	5495	3844
Clinton	3699	3589	3709	3583	....	....
Columbia	5155	4893	5132	4915	5065	4794
Cortland	3672	2030	3669	2032	....	....
Delaware	5348	3998	5332	3974	5210	3856
Dutchess	7181	6081	7387	6062	6971	6839
Erie	12533	13132	12604	13001	....	....
Essex	3089	1503	3130	1892	....	....
Franklin	2858	1949	2854	1954	....	....
Genesee	3918	2495	3904	2505	....	....
Greene	3210	3432	3194	3550	....	....
Fulton & Ham	3293	2869	3274	2682	3086	2550
Herkimer	5182	3831	5178	3836	....	....
Jefferson	8147	5314	7148	5132	7929	5156
Kings	19639	29154	19963	28810	....	....
Lewis	3182	2870	3176	2677	3144	2001
Livingston	4555	3118	4541	3123	....	....
Madison	5023	3518	5037	3503	5804	3399
Monroe	10008	8227	10107	8118	8646	4169
Montgomery	3910	3618	3892	3635	....	....
New York	33492	80677	33679	60381	13435	25114
Niagara	4716	3969	4707	3998	....	....
Oneida	12431	11121	11411	11152	....	....
Onondaga	11766	8028	11564	8033	11323	8028
Ontario	5171	3672	5359	3690	2295	3472
Orange	7178	7164	6702	7090	6309	....
Orleans	4585	2106	3561	2136	3290	1343
Oswego	8358	5489	8456	5410	8111	5349
Otsego	6335	5797	6342	5783	5052	4833
Putnam	1329	1430	1327	1433	1188	1094
Queens	3611	4574	3633	4555	3494	4206
Rensselaer	9580	7564	9519	7557	9409	6712
Richmond	1508	2479	1545	2453	1639	1857
Rockland	1529	1978	1561	1966	1574	1787
St. Lawrence	10648	3146	10498	3146	....	....
Saratoga	6078	4131	6066	4224	5050	4128
Schenectady	2469	1908	2489	1985	2204	1138
Schoharie	3052	4042	3113	4034	2530	4341
Schuyler	2876	1884	2575	1884	2242	1800
Seneca	2767	2114	2746	2127	2548	2807
Steuben	8021	5507	8014	5512	....	....
Suffolk	4082	3572	4076	3565	3729	3571
Sullivan	2987	2521	2990	2520	2480	2627
Tioga	3 99	2778	3962	2760	3889	2774
Tompkins	4456	2952	4457	2954	....	....
Ulster	6769	7150	6941	7075	6328	5756
Warren	2522	1944	2523	1949	2209	512
Washington	5072	3935	5064	3911	5 24	2941
Wayne	6045	4026	5651	4048	....	....
Westchester	7521	8293	7690	8233	8074	6342
Wyoming	4105	2298	4038	2301	....	....
Yates	2878	1476	2872	1430	2784	929
Total	366.517	351,510	366,974	352,009	221,699	168 517

Fenton's majority.....13,807
Woodford's majority.....14,962
Majority for Convention.....53,182

OBITUARY.

French Forrest, of the Late Rebel Navy.

The telegraph announces the death at Washington yesterday of one of the oldest naval officers of the country. French Forrest was a middy of the United States Navy in 1811, and though entering the service after Farragut and others not less distinguished, ran ahead of him in the line of promotion, and reached a captaincy eleven years before Farragut did. He resigned his commission as captain to take service in the Rebel cause, but, much to his disappointment, was given no higher rank. He was detailed as chief of the ordnance and detail office, and served in that bureau until near the close of the war, when he was sent to command a boat, not a ship, on the Alabama river, just in time to surrender it and himself at discretion.

James Brewster, of New Haven.

The famous carriage manufacturer of New Haven, James Brewster, died in that city on the 22d inst. He may be said to have built the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Besides, he gave New Haven an orphan asylum, her first respectable building, largely endowed Yale College, and was engaged at the time of his death in building the New Haven and Derby Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is the last night of Mr. Joe Jefferson and *Rip Van Winkle*.

On Monday evening, Boucicault's *Long Strike* will be produced in magnificent style in this piece a telegraph office scene is introduced. The Western Union Telegraph Company ran a wire to the stage connecting with all parts of the world. An operator will be present each evening, and will receive the current news by telegraph from Europe and America up to the hour when the scene opens, and his despatches will be read to the audience every evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dan Bryant's farewell performance. *Shamus O'Brien* and *The Robber's Wife*.

On Monday evening Mr and Mrs Howard Paul, the famous protean artists, commence a brief engagement. They come to us recommended in the highest manner by the public press of London and New York.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth's last night *The Apostate*, with Booth as "Pescara," J. B. Roberts as "Malec," and Barton Hill as "Hemeya."

On Monday evening the Philadelphia favorite, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, will appear, supported by Mr. J. C. McCollom, who, report says, has improved immensely of late.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* is the delight of thousands who visit this theatre each evening. This new spectacle seems to increase in popularity upon every representation. The last scene, "The Shower of Dew-drops," is decidedly the most gorgeously beautiful that has ever been witnessed in this country. The managers' motto is, "Do drop in and see it!"

Miss Kate Fennoyer, Miss Susie Summerfield, Miss Isadora Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Toney Denier, Mr. T. R. Hann, and Mr. Aleck Fisher are all very good in their respective *roles*, and the piece is played throughout in an acceptable manner. Nothing occurs in the performance that could shock the feelings of the most fastidious person, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens have witnessed the new play with pleasure.

THE CITY MUSEUM THEATRE has been closed for repairs, it is said; we are informed that it will shortly be reopened, with new candidates for public favor and completely renovated.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—This distinguished Musical Association will produce, in appropriate style, during the coming winter the grand oratorios of *Elijah*, *St. Paul*, and *David*, with the best musical artistes in the solo parts, and a Handel and Haydn chorus of five hundred voices. The first concert will take place on Thursday evening, December 13, with Dr. Guilmette, the celebrated basso from Boston; George Simpson, tenor, of New York; Miss Caroline McCaffrey, and Miss H. M. Alexander, of Philadelphia.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S MATINEES.—Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, the eminent pianist, announces elsewhere that he has completed arrangements for giving a series of six of his popular *apres-midi fetes musicales* in the Foyer of the Academy of Music. The first matinee will occur on Friday next, November 30. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by Mr J. Pollak, basso cantante, late of the Royal Opera, Dresden.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On next Monday evening the great English orator, statesman and reformer, Henry Vincent, Esq., will deliver his fine oration upon the "Great American Conflict."

His subject on Tuesday evening will be "Oliver Cromwell." No lover of freedom, nationality, and true eloquence should miss these two literary treats.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a great bill for this evening. The *Marble Lover* will be given again, by request.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—This Court was occupied to-day with the disposition of habeas corpus cases, and the transaction of miscellaneous business.

The Commonwealth *ex relatione* Thomas Sheridan vs. Wilhelmina Pienyer, Annie Lorca, and Emma Eichorn. The case was thus:—Early on the morning of October 29 Mr. Sheridan was at his stall in the market at Eleventh and Fitzwater streets. These girls were quarrelling, and without any cause began calling this old gentleman abusive names. Mr. Sheridan took these girls before an Alderman, on a charge of using violent language, and had them bound over to keep the peace.

The girls then went to another Alderman, swore they were not at the market on the morning of October 29, and had Mr Sheridan bound over to answer a charge of perjury. Mr. Sheridan then went again to an Alderman, proved their statements false, and had them bound over to answer the charge of perjury also. Mr. Sheridan did a better part of the talking. After he had made a short story very long, the Court discharged both parties. His Honor Judge Allison said to Mr. Sheridan, "As you say, I have no doubt you are a very old man, and a very respectable citizen. But never mind what women may say; they can talk very often when men can't." Mr. Sheridan answered, "Thankee, your Honor; may yer's long reign on that bench, arah. It does this auld heart good to see ye's there." He then departed from Court with a most wonderfully broad grin on his face.

This morning, E. W. O'Brien addressed the Court in reference to the case of Stephenson, Walker, Parson, and Davis, stating that Mr. L. C. Cassidy, for defendants, had said he intended to demur or move to quash, and that he now asked the Court to call upon the defense to take some action in the case. This is an old case, and has been before the Court several times on habeas corpus. The defendants are charged in the bill of indictment with conspiracy to cheat and defraud in the Monongolia Oil Company. Mr. Cassidy answered that the act of Assembly declared that he had a right to demur any time before a jury had been sworn to try the case; and that no officer had the power to make him do so now. The Court, of course, supported Mr. Cassidy, and the matter was for the present dismissed.

Samuel Minford was heard on a charge of the larceny of small sums of money, on different occasions, from the store of Thomas Owens. Minford, an old gentleman, had been employed in the liquor house of Mr. Owens, Sixteenth and Market streets, and, the allegation is, was seen to take several lots of money out. He was remanded for trial before a jury.

In the case of James Wetmore, alias "Mysterious Jimmy," convicted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a larceny, a motion for a new trial was made by Christian Kneass, Esq., on the following reasons:—The verdict of the jury was against the evidence, and therefore illegal, and defendant is innocent of the charge. The motion was granted and rule made absolute.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF EQUAL RIGHTS.—An informal meeting of the friends of equal rights was held at No. 727 Filbert street, this morning at 10 o'clock, to consider the expediency of forming an Equal-Rights Association for the State of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mott said she did not think it necessary to have any particular order, or to appoint a chairman, but to confer freely together, which suggestion was concurred in by those present.

Susan B. Anthony said we are not only to make sure of the republican idea so far as the equality of races is concerned, but also to secure the equality of individuals throughout the republic. In other words, the real republican idea is the equality of individuals. Our convention in Albany was the first which we have held since our organization in May, and it was for the specific purpose of inaugurating a canvas of the State of New York, in view of the pending Constitutional Convention which is to be held next summer, and our plan of canvassing is to hold conventions and lectures and meetings throughout the entire State, to secure the organization of Equal Rights Clubs and Committees in every city and village and school district of the State, and whose business shall be to secure the circulation of tracts, and call lecturers to instruct them on this grand question. Beginning in New York city on the 6th or 7th of December, with our first convention, we expect to commence there, going into Brooklyn and then to all the principal cities of the State. We propose petitioning the Legislature of the State, asking them to set the qualifications of voters, so as to secure the ballot to all colored men and women and white women, on equal terms. We want to secure the equality of all, white and black, and we want the women of every State to inaugurate a movement—to canvass their own State—men or women who believe in equal rights—precisely as we are doing in New York. That is what we ask, and it is what I would like to see, the friends here this morning make this a committee to call the people of Philadelphia together, or of Pennsylvania, to call a State meeting and inaugurate a Pennsylvania Equal Rights Association, which shall make its principal object the agitation of the right of ballot to all men and all women, on equal terms, without regard to color; because to-day, if we go forward and secure the ballot only to the black man, as it seems the only way that it will be secured. It is to be done by compromise, that is, the Republicans are going to make a Constitutional amendment, and guarantee to the black man the right to vote on equal terms with the white man, perhaps inserting the word "male" in the Constitution, which debars women, and we have no right to sit still and see it done.

Mrs. Mott said it was incumbent upon those assembled, additionally so now, to make an effort to secure the ballot for women.

The question of the right of women to suffrage was then discussed.

A motion to appoint a committee to call a public meeting to consider the expediency of forming an association was carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed, consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen:—Sarah Pugh, Lucretia Mott, Robert Purvis, Ellen Childs, Abby Kimber, Alfred H. Love.

After appointing a Finance Committee to collect funds for the meeting, which is to be held some time in January next, the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—We notice in an exchange an account of the great steel works of the Messrs. Krupp in England. The foundries and shops of the Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing, which are located in St. Johnsbury, Vt., rival them in extent. The Company's buildings cover many acres, and give employment to over eleven hundred men, with a monthly pay-roll of nearly thirty thousand dollars. They are now building large accessions to their works to meet the demand, which is already far in advance of the supply, and is increasing. This Company, whose principal warehouses are in this city, and whose store is at No. 715 Chesnut street, manufacture all descriptions of scales, from the immense railroad turn-tables to the most delicate and sensitive jeweller's and druggist's balance, that is acted on by a breath. They are all built upon the most simple plan that is compatible with perfection of accuracy. They also manufacture dry measures of all kinds of standard capacities. It is needless to speak of their scales, for they have a world-wide reputation. The firm are now manufacturing a patent gas regulator, invented by Dr. C. M. Cresson. This regulator is intended to be used in public buildings and large halls, to secure a steady and uniform flow of gas. It is now used in most of our public buildings, and with marked good effect. In the Post Office alone, its use has saved to the Government over 180,000 feet of gas in one year. Its operation can be seen at the store, No. 715 Chesnut street.

PETTY CASES.—Thomas Kane, whilst on a drunken frolic, got into a difficulty with a citizen at Seventh and Wallace streets, and Kane'd him last evening. The police, attracted by such a raising of "Cain," at such a late hour, proceeded to the scene of operations, took Kane in hand, and walked him to the station-house. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $600 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

Pat. McCormick, who is of a mahcious disposition when in his cups, was arrested at Ninth and Jefferson streets last evening, whilst engaged in the pleasant occupation of smashing the property of others. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and was sent below to meditate upon how much better off he would have been if he had not let his "angry passions rise."

YOUNG THIEVES.—William Talmadge and Ferdinand Belder, two young lads about twelve years old, were caught in the cellar of the house No. 1035 Spring Garden street. The proprietor having occasion to go down into his cellar, found the two secreted behind some barrels. He dragged them out, and found in their possession a quantity of dates which they had stolen. One of the boys had been caught in a like fix before, and is an old offender. They had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held them each in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—In glancing over our advertising columns, we find that Mr. Schaus, of New York, will withdraw his splendid collection of French, German, and Belgian Paintings as early as December 8, and we hope that our moneyed men and connoisseurs will retain many of these exquisite foreign gems in our city.

AN OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted for two barrels of salt fish, and about twenty fathoms of 3½ inch manilla rope, new and old. It can be seen at Police Station, Fifth District.

AN UNRULY FELLOW.—A pugnacious individual, named Daniel Devlin, was arrested at Musical Fund Hall last night, for fighting and disorderly conduct. Daniel, it appears, was rather under the influence of ardent at the time, and got into a quarrel with some person in the restaurant attached to the Hall. Getting unmanageable, he was taken into custody and had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held him in $300 bail to keep the peace, and dismissed him with a reprimand on his promising never to do so again.

CARELESSNESS.—We call attention to the almost criminal carelessness exhibited by the proprietors of stores and their attendants. We refer more particularly to leaving stores and buildings open through the night without any protection against the inroads of thieves or incendiaries. We present a few that were found open in our district last night:—Store, No. 141 S. Eighth street; residence, No. 711 Walnut street; restaurant, No. 1008 Locust street; stores, No. 701 and 935 South street, were all found open by the police after midnight.

LAYING UP FOR WINTER.—James Carroll, a person of extremely limited pecuniary resources, went shopping, last evening, on Second street, and possessed himself of sundry pairs of stockings from a dry goods store, near Callowhill street, without consulting the proprietor's wishes in the matter. The latter had James arrested for the unbusiness-like proceeding, and taken before Alderman Toland, who, after a hearing in the case, committed him in default of $800 to answer the charge.

FIRE.—This morning, about half-past 5 o'clock, the premises at the corner of Nicetown lane and Hart's lane was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be subdued the whole building was destroyed. It was owned by Dr. Rush, of this city, and had an insurance upon it. The loss will probably amount to about $3000. The house was empty at the time, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.—White shirts are to be superseded. A waterproof shirt-front has been invented. Its snowy pleats outrival linen, and never rumple. All soils are quickly removed by a damp towel. Thus one may travel to London and back without a change of linen, and the labor and expense of washing and ironing white shirts are no longer a necessity. McCurdy, No. 44 S. Third street, is the manufacturer.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—A man, answering to the name of Florence McCarthy, was arrested on a charge of larceny last evening. He is charged by Mr. Lawrence, who keeps a tavern at No. 752 South Front street, with having robbed him of a small amount of money. The charge was heard before Recorder Eneu, but for want of the proper witnesses in the case, the defendant was held to bail for a further hearing to-day.

FALL OF SNOW.—Our citizens were greeted with a fall of snow this morning. There was not much of it, however, only enough to give notice of its presence. The first fall was about 7 o'clock, and then a few flakes fell about half past 8. From the appearance of the weather, we may anticipate a still further and a larger fall of snow before twenty-four hours.

SWORN INTO OFFICE.—This morning, Mr. Joseph Severns, a well-known newspaper man of this city, and formerly proprietor of the *Argus*, took the oath of office as Surveyor of this Port, a position to which he was recently appointed by Secretary McCulloch, on the recommendation of President Johnson.

ADMITTED.—Samuel H. Orwig, formerly a practising member of the Lewisburg bar, and member of the Legislature from that place, on the motion of John C. Butler, Esq., was admitted in the Common Pleas and District Court to practice at this bar, as attorney and counsellor at law.

FREEMASONRY.—

That band which brother's love unites
Permits all men this much to know,
That to a amidst their mystic rites
They represent with solemn show
How this great building was begun
And finished by King Solomon.
With due respect to thought so grand,
We may full modestly recall
That but few buildings in our land
Are better prized than Tower Hall.

WE HAVE *Good Serviceable Overcoats as low as*.....$12 00
Finest French Beaver Overcoat up to.....45 00
And all intervening grades.
WE HAVE *Good Cassimere Suits as low as*.....15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits up to.....55 00
And all intervening grades.
WE HAVE *Good Black Suits as low as*.....22 00
Finest French Black Suits up to.....55 00
And all intervening grades
WE HAVE—*in short—the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

GOOD COATS FOR $10.
GOOD COATS FOR $12.
GOOD COATS FOR $14
GOOD COATS FOR $16.
GOOD COATS FOR $18.
GOOD COATS FOR $20.
GOOD COATS FOR $22.
GOOD COATS FOR $24.
GOOD COATS FOR $26.
GOOD COATS FOR $28.
GOOD COATS FOR $30.
GOOD PANTS, $4 50.
GOOD PANTS, $5 00.
GOOD PANTS, $6 00.
GOOD PANTS, $7 00.
GOOD PANTS, $8 00.
GOOD PANTS, $9 00.
GOOD PANTS, $10 00.
GOOD PANTS, $12 00.
GOOD PANTS, $14 00.
GOOD VESTS FOR $2 00.
GOOD VESTS FOR $2 50.
GOOD VESTS FOR $3 00.
GOOD VESTS FOR $3 50.
GOOD VESTS FOR $4 00.
GOOD VESTS FOR $5 00
GOOD VESTS FOR $6 00.
Every article worn by Men, Youths and Boys, at prices greatly reduced since last year.
We invite examination.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AND PIECE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SPLENDID CUTTERS, AND THE BEST WORKMANSHIP, AT PERRY & CO.'S GREAT STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, SIGN OF "STAR."

MRS. F. H. GRIGGS, No. 53 East Eleventh street, New York, a witness in a recent case before the Commissioner of Patents, in her cross-examination testifies as follows:—

Q. In answer to our fourth interrogatory, you say you have a slight knowledge of the Wheeler & Wilson; please state to me the extent of that knowledge?

A. I spent some time with a friend of mine who used Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, and while there learned to operate upon it.

Q. Did you find it difficult to learn to operate on?

A. I did.

Q. How long did it take you to learn to operate that machine?

A. Several days; I cannot say how long.

Q. How long did it take you to learn to operate the Grover & Baker Machine; I mean practically?

A. Just twenty minutes.

FINE SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Our readers have now an opportunity of examining an extensive and very superior collection of Oil-Paintings, fine German, French, and English Chromos, and high-proof colored and plain Engravings, at the "Free Gallery of Fine Arts" of Messrs. McGees & McCann, No. 927 Chesnut street, the sale of which will take place there on the evenings of November 26, 27, and 28. This splendid collection embraces, among other works of merit, paintings by J. Moran, E. D. Lewis, G. F. Bensett, John Wilson, Bryan Wilson, William Hart, Sheridan Young, J. F. Fennemore, E. G. Brown, and E. L. Henry, including not a few of their best productions. The White Mountain scene, by E. D. Lewis, and the scene from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," by T. Moran, are works of great value and rare excellence, and, indeed, there is nothing in the entire collection that is not worthy the attention of lovers of art. All the pictures are beautifully, some of them elegantly, framed, the frames being of the best quality, having been made for private sale. We commend the fac simile oil paintings (Chromos) in this collection to the special attention of our readers, as presenting many excellent gems.

BETTER THAN A DREAM.—A German, after visiting the *Colton Dental Association*, No. 737 Walnut street, relates his experience as follows:—"I breathes the gas mit mine mouth and I goes to sleep fore I dinks what's the matter. I dreamed dat I vash drinking Lager mit Schnider, and Schnider vash going to pay for all te peer we could drink. So we drinks three, five, six glasses pretty soon, 'fore we stops to remarks de quality. I tells Schnider we takes von more glass to see if it vash goot, and den we drinks health to Shmeral Seigel, but just as I vash going to drink to other glass Dr. Colton tells me I must wake up. I says no! wait till I drinks te peer, I fights mit Seigel and I drinks te peer to Seigel. But te Doctor he no waits. I wakes up, and mine Got, I find nine teeth come out while I drinks I takes te peer. *De dream vash goot, but te reality vash better so good dan de dream.*"

THE FIRST SNOW.—To-day we have had the first snow of the season, and it is welcomed with all the zest that new things give us, and like most other things, it loses its attractions when we get too much of it. The only new thing that we think of at present that has not lost its attractiveness, is the one price Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, that has the continual freshness of novelty always about it.

'MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is really a valuable medicament, and unlike most of the patent articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near, and in families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of *Dr. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicines*. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable service rendered immensely overbalances the small sum they cost. See advertisement. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week; but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

LETTER come before or soon after dinner to get Photographs at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street, or you may be crowded out. Six card, or one large photograph, $1.

CANDIED FRUITS, carefully and tastefully prepared, comprising many varieties, constantly on hand at E. G. Whitman's, No. 318 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN COW MILKER, patented March 28, 1865.—A complete success. See advertisement under special notices.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

POUND and layer cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MARRIED.

ELCOCK—SEYFERT.—On the 15th instant, in St. Peter's Church, Reading, by the Right Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia, THOMAS R. ELCOCK, Esq., of Philadelphia, to MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Henry A. Seyfert, Esq., of Reading.

MCWILLIAM—KNOX.—November 22, in this city, by the Rev. Willard M. Rice, D. D., Mr. ALEXANDER McWILLIAM to Miss ELIZA KNOX, both of this city.

ROBERTS—GIVEN.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., to Miss MAGGIE GIVEN both of this city.

DIED.

BACHE.—On Thursday evening, November 22, 1866, J. GRAHAM BACHE, late of the U. S. V. Navy, son of General Hartman Bache, U. S. Army.

The male friends of the deceased and of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1033 Spruce street, at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 26th instant.

BRICK.—On the morning of the 24th inst., FRANCES, daughter of John R. and Elizbeth Brick.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father No. 326 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Second day, the 26th instant at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CHAPRON.—On the morning of the 22d instant, JOHN B. CHAPRON, Esq.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3017 Locust street, West Philadelphia, on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHATHAM.—On the 21st instant, MARGARET CHATHAM, wife of Stephen C. Chatham, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Five and Wyoming streets, on Sunday afternoon. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

FONTANGES.—On the 22d instant, PETER F. FONTANGES, in the 77th year of his age.

KNEEDLER.—On the 22d instant, CATHARINE S., wife of J. S. Kneedler.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West Washington Square, on Monday morning at 10½ o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

LYONS.—On the 22d instant MARY, relict of the late John Lyons, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Cullener, No. 1906 Wood street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellow's Cemetery.

RUBICAM.—On the 23d instant, CALEB RUBICAM, aged 70 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 N. Fourth street, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SAGERS.—On the 24th instant, SAMES W. SAGERS, in the 45th year of his age.

SHIELDS.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM SHIELDS, son of John and Sarah Shields, aged 22 years.

Keystone Council, No. 59, U. O. A. M., Manayunk Engine Company, No. 35, and Northern Liberty Engine Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of John Sailor, No. 165 Ripple's lane. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough Cemetery.

WHITE.—November 24, Mrs. ANNIE E., wife of Peter B. White, No. 522 S. Twelfth street.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WRIGHT.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY WRIGHT, relict of the late Jonathan Wright, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 404 New Market street, on Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. 9 15s

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 24.

Association of Claim Agents.

A meeting of attorneys and agents for the prosecution of claims was held in this city last night, at the instance of the Heads of the Departments, for the purpose of forming a permanent association for the protection of the Government and of the soldiers; and the claim agents are to prevent claimants from being imposed upon by irresponsible parties. Hon William E. Helmich was elected President of the Association.

The Races.

There is a large attendance at the races to-day, in anticipation of the trotting match between Dexter and the pacers Mageoster and Polly Ann. The indications are that Mageoster will not appear to-day.

A Female Forger.

A lady moving in fashionable circles in Washington has forged the name of *Dr. Tyler* for $12,000, and eloped from her husband, taking with her two of her children.

The News Association.

The Craig News Agency here will commence operations to-morrow night, and propose to furnish the papers here with their news gratuitously for one week, to show their ability to compete with the old Association.

Mexican Question.

The fact is established that Mexican affairs of an important nature were under consideration at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, and that Napoleon shows a disposition to keep his troops in Mexico until he gets security for the payment of the French claims.

He desired to get the United States to assume the obligations for a territorial consideration in Mexico, and Minister Bigelow favored the project, but it has been discountenanced by Secretary Seward. Our Government is disposed to negotiate with Juarez, and not with Napoleon, for any arrangement of the Mexican question.

The Excise Tax.

There is great excitement amongst the liquor dealers in Washington, in consequence of the stringent rule by the Police Commissioners, in refusing to relicense those fined for selling liquor on Sunday. This rule will close the bars of the general leading hotels on Pennsylvania avenue.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Snow Storm—The Compensation for Slaves who Served in the Army.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 24.—A slight snow fell this morning, but it is now clear and cold.

Although the new Board of Commissioners appointed here to adjust the claims of the owners of slaves in Maryland who went into the army, and compensate said masters, have met, yet it is understood, in consequence of the recent political status of Maryland and the result of her election, Congress will repeal the law and let the State Legislature compensate her own slave-owners.

Canadian Affairs.

QUEBEC, C. E., November 24.—A large number of temporary sheds have been erected in the burned District, in which many of the people burned out by the late fire will find shelter for the winter. A great many were engrating to the United States. The weather is cold.

A public testimonial is proposed for Dr. Marsden, in recognition of his zeal and ability in securing stringent quarantine regulations with New York and other American ports by which the spread of cholera was prevented.

Collision.

DETROIT, November 24.—The steamship *Milwaukee* and the Lake Superior propeller *Lac la Belle* collided last night in the St Clair river, the propeller sinking in five minutes. The engineer, James Evans, and one colored waiter were drowned. The *Lac la Belle* was valued at $120,000, and insured for $80,000. She had a large cargo of copper and iron ores, fish, and general merchandise.

Sailing of the "Nova Scotia."

QUEBEC, November 24.—The steamer *Nova Scotia*, the last outward-bound steamer for the season, sailed this morning for Liverpool.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 112½; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad, 73; Cleveland and Toledo, 111½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104; Michigan Central, 111½; Michigan Southern, 81; New York Central, 110½; Illinois Central scrip, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 67½; Virginia 6s, 60½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Hudson River Railroad, 121½; United States Five-twenties of 1864, 106½; do 1865, 108; Registered, 1865, 108½; Registered, 1862 106½; Ten-forties 99½; Seven-thirties, First series, 105½; Second and Third series, 104½; Sterling Exchange 109½; Gold, 139.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the Nisi Prius Court room at 12 o'clock M. to-day, to pass resolutions in relation to the death of their fellow-member, John B Chapron.

The Hon. William M. Meredith was elected to the Chair.

John M. Collins and Henry M. Dechert were elected as Secretaries.

Judge Ludlow said—Mr. Chairman:—I arise to present a series of resolutions for the consideration of this meeting. I shall attempt to say a few words before I read them, and although it costs me no ordinary effort to do it, yet my duty to the deceased as his friend, imperatively demands of me the performance of this work.

I have commanded myself to do this thing. This has been a sad year, sir, to the members of this Bar, and especially to myself. You very well remember, sir, that before the first month of this year had elapsed, from my side was taken a man whom I honored, esteemed, and loved—the late President of the Court of Common Pleas.

Time and again we have been called upon to follow to the grave members of this Bar—the aged, the middle-aged, and the young. Our last meeting was upon the occasion of the death of Mr Bannan. How little did I then think that in that room stood a man apparently in the full vigor of manhood, and looking on,

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No 125. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

GREAT REDUCTION.

Cheap Black Silks.
Cheap Fancy Silks.
Cheap Moire Antique Silks.
Cheap Corded Silks.

DRESS GOODS!

Balance of Stock at Reduced Rates.

50 PIECES OF PLAIN DELAINES, AT 25 CTS.
10 PIECES FIGURED MOHAIRS, 35 CENTS.
EXTRA WIDE PLAID MERINOES, $1.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1·25.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 62 CENTS.

BALMORALS!

1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $1·75.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·25.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·75.

LADIES' CLOTHS!

VELVET BEAVERS.
WHITNEY BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
TRICOT BEAVERS.
BLUE CLOTHS.
WHITE CLOTHS.
SCARLET CLOTHS.
OPERA CLOTHS.

MEN'S WEAR.

FINE BLACK CASSIMERES.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS.
MARRIS CASSIMERES.
BIOLLEY CASSIMERES.
CHEAP WOOL CASSIMERES.

BOYS' WEAR.

GOOD MATERIALS FOR BOYS, 75 CENTS
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, $1.
EXTRA FINE WOOL CASSIMERES, $1·15
DARK EXTRA HEAVY CASSIMERES, $1·25.
VERY FINE NEAT STYLES, $1·50.

LARGEST STOCK OF CASSIMERES IN THE CITY.

BLANKETS.
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BLANKETS.

AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE SEASON.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.

LANCASTER QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.

ALLENDALE QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.

BY THE CASE OR SINGLE QUILT.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

m21 1f mwf

DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 lm

LYONS VELVETS.
BEST MAKES OF
LYONS VELVETS,
FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO,
11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PURPLE VELVET CLOTH,
FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES,
JUST RECEIVED.
JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOTH,
SPLENDID QUALITY.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 19 6trp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.
A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at REDUCED PRICES
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Have determined to offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
At such prices as will effect a
RAPID REDUCTION,
And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

OPERA AND PROMENADE CLOAKS.
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Basques and Circulars,
MADE IN THE BEST STYLE
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

CARPETS & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE FIRST QUALITY
LYONS VELVETS.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
FULL LINE OF SILKS.
FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.
11 3 mwf

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

250 PIECES
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,
MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting
TABLE LINENS,
Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get
BARGAINS
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.
9 17 (12 3trp) No. 828 ARCH Street.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
IMPORTERS OF
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 14 thstu6mrp

PARIS DRESS GOODS
AT A SACRIFICE,
FROM AUCTION SALES.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
In Endless Variety,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu2d4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for 6c. (10 2 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One case (1200 yards of Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 25 cents. Same goods we sold at 33 cents six weeks ago.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
White Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37c., etc.
White Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, 47, 50 cents.
Red and Grey Flannels, all qualities.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 37½, $1·50, $1·75, etc. etc.
Gents' Merino Vests, 75 cents, $1, 1 25, $1 50, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
Marseilles Bar au Covers, from Auction.
Cheapest all wool Blankets in the city.

GLOVES! GLOVES!
Large lot from New York.
Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves, all sizes and colors.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, desirable colors, cheap.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 75c, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Misses' and Ladies' Unlined Gloves, cheap.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.
N. B.—The "Small Profit, Quick Sale" system enables us to turn our stock often, and to meet "Low Prices" with much satisfaction, both to ourselves and customers. [9 29

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1·25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.
Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW OLD PRICES.
Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.
Torresdale Muslin at 31¼ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.
McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.
9 20 tuths3m

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922 PINE STREET No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Flesh Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; Extra German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool, Money Comb Club, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, Plain and Colored Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Toweling American Crash, Bordered, German Roll, Russia Diapers.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Scarlet Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery SIMPSON'S SONS',
922 and 24 PINE Street.
9 5

BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER SOILED among about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $2; larger and heavier for $3 per pair; very large, $7·50; also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at $2·50, for $3·50 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.
E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 621 MARKET Street.

BORNEO AND RAJAH BROOKE.

Off the southeastern extremity of Asia, and separated from it by the Chinese Sea, lies a cluster of great islands, comprising that portion of Oceanica commonly called Malaysia. Of these islands Borneo is the most extensive, and, if you call Australia a continent, it is by far the largest island in the world. Situated on the equator, stretching from seven degrees of north to four degrees of south latitude, and from 108 degrees to 119 degrees of east longitude, its extreme length is eight hundred miles, its breadth seven hundred, and it contains 320,000 square miles—an area seven times as great as that of the populous State of New York.

But though its size and importance are so great, though it was discovered by the Portuguese as early as 1518, though several European nations have at various times had settlements on its coasts, though it is rich in all the products of a tropical clime, and in base and precious metals, diamonds, and stones, and though its climate, contrary to what might have been expected, is in many localities salubrious even to an American or European constitution, yet until recently almost nothing was known by the world of its surface, its products, or its inhabitants.

The causes of this ignorance are obvious. The very shape of Borneo is unfavorable to discovery. A lumpish mass, like Africa and Australia, the ocean has nowhere pierced it with those deep bays and gulfs in which commerce delights to find a shelter and a home. And though it has navigable rivers, their course is through the almost impenetrable verdure of the tropics, and they reach the sea amid unwholesome jungles. The coast, moreover, is in most places marshy and unhealthy for the distance of twenty or thirty miles inland; while the interior is filled with vast forests and great mountain ranges, almost trackless to any but native feet. Besides, the absence of all just and stable government has reduced society to a state of chaos. And to all this must be added piracy, from time immemorial sweeping the sea and ravaging the land. Under such circumstances, if there were little opportunity for commerce, there was none for scientific investigations; and only by the enterprises of commerce or the researches of science do we know of new and distant countries.

Many races inhabit Borneo; but the Malays and Sea and Land Dyaks greatly preponderate. The Malays, who come from continental Asia, are the conquering and governing race. In their native condition they are indolent, treacherous, and given to piracy. The very name Malay has come to stand for cruelty and revenge. But well governed, they prove to be much like other people, susceptible to kindness, capable of affection, amiable, fond to excess of their children, and courteous to strangers. The Sea Dyaks are piratical tribes, dwelling on the coasts or borders of rivers, and subsisting by rapine and violence. The Land Dyaks are the descendants of the primitive inhabitants. They are a mild, industrious race, and remarkably honest. One hideous custom, that of preserving the heads of their fallen enemies as ghastly tokens of victory, has invested the name of Dyak with a reputation of cruelty which is not deserved. This singular practice, originating, it is said, in a superstitious desire to propitiate the Evil Spirit by bloody offerings, has in process of time become connected with all their ideas of manly prowess. The young girl receives with proud satisfaction from her lover the gift of a gory head, as the noblest proof both of his affection and his heroism. This custom is woven, too, into the early traditions of the race. The Sakarrans tell us that their first mother, who dwells now in heaven near the evening star, asked of her wooer a worthy gift; and that when he presented her a deer she rejected it with contempt; when he offered her a mias, the great orang-outang of Borneo, she turned her back upon it; but when in desperation he went out and slew a man, brought back his head, and threw it at her feet, she smiled upon him, and said that was indeed a gift worthy of her. This legend shows, at any rate, how fixed is this habit, not alone in the passions of the people, but also in their traditional regard. Yet, strange as it may seem, they are an attractive race. A missionary's wife who has known them well declares that they are genile and kindly, simple as children, disposed to love and reverence all who are wiser and more civilized than themselves. Ida Pfeiffer concludes that the Dyaks pleased her best, not only among the races of Borneo, but among all the races of the earth with which she has come in contact. And a cultivated Englishman, with wealth and social position at command, has been so attracted to them, that he has lavished both his fortune and his best years in the work of their elevation. The social condition of the Dyaks has been sufficiently wretched. Subjected to the Malays, they have been forced to work in the mines without pay, while they were liable at any moment to be robbed of their homes, and even of their wives and children. "We do not live like men," said one of them, with great pathos. "We are like monkeys, hunted from place to place. We have no houses, and we dare not light a fire lest the smoke draw our enemies upon us."

Running along the whole northern coast of Borneo, eight hundred miles, and inland perhaps two hundred, is found Borneo Proper, one of the three great Mohammedan kingdoms into which the island was divided as early as the sixteenth century. This State is governed, or rather misgoverned, by a sultan, and, under him, by rajahs and pangerans—officials who give to the commands of their nominal superior but a scanty obedience. For two centuries Borneo proper has been steadily settling into anarchy and barbarism. With a government both feeble and despotic, it was torn by intestine wars, crushed within by oppression and ravaged without by piracy, until commerce and agriculture, the twin pillars of the State, were seemed threatened, and not one element of ruin could to be wanting. What evidence of fact that be more striking than the sixteenth century, its capital, which in relation of more tury was crowded with a souls, had in 1840 than two hundred thousand inhabitants? scarcely fourteen thousand. The wasting empire came,

To one corner of this a young Englishman, twenty-five years ago, he had no governmental Simply a general plan, and no advantages of any alliances to the empire, except such as sprang sort for possession of a sagacious mind, an unfrom ill temper, and a heart thoroughly in sympathy with the oppressed. Alone he has built up a flourishing State, introducing commercial activity and the habits of civilized life where only oppression and misery were, and has achieved an enterprise which seems to belong rather to the days of chivalry than to a plodding, utilitarian age—an enterprise which, in romance and success, but not in carnage, calls to mind the deeds of the great Spanish captains in the New World.

James Brooke, the second and only surviving son of Thomas Brooke, a gentleman who had acquired a fortune in the service of the East India Company, was born in India, April 29, 1803. At an early age he entered the employ of that company to whose interests his father had given his best days. In 1826, as a cadet, he accompanied the British army to the Burmese war, was dangerously wounded, received a furlough, and came to England. To restore his health and gratify his curiosity he spent the year 1827 in travelling on the Continent. His furlough having expired, he embarked for India, but was wrecked on the voyage, and could not report for duty in proper season. This was one of those apparently fortuitous circumstances which so often change the whole aspect of a man's life. At any rate, it was the turning-point in Mr. Brooke's career. Finding that his misfortune had cost him his position, and that he could not recover it without tedious formalities, he left the service. Uncontrolled master of himself, and endowed with sagacity and courage of no ordinary stamp, he was ready for any undertaking which his adventurous spirit or his love of research might dictate. In fact, it was during this interval of leisure that he embarked for China, and on his passage saw for the first time the Eastern Archipelago. He was painfully interested in the condition of Borneo and Celebes, those great islands, sinking apparently into hopeless decay. His sympathies were awakened by the sufferings of the helpless natives, and his indignation was aroused by the outrages of unbridled piracy. His feelings can be best gathered from his own language. "These unhappy countries afford a striking proof how the fairest and richest lands under the sun may become degraded by a continuous course of oppression and misrule. Whilst extravagant dreams of the progressive advancement of the human race are entertained, a large tract of the globe has been gradually relapsing into barbarism. Whilst the folly of fashion requires an acquaintance with the deserts of Africa, and a most ardent thirst for a knowledge of the customs of Timbuctoo—whilst the trumpet tongue of many an orator excites thousands to the rational and charitable object of converting the Jews or of reclaiming the Gipsies—not a single prospectus is spread abroad, not a single voice is raised in Exeter Hall, to relieve the darkness of this paganism and the horrors of this slave-trade. Under these circumstances, I have considered that individual exertions may be usefully applied to rouse the zeal of slumbering philanthropy."

The feelings thus awakened were not of a transient character. His dreams henceforth were to visit these islands, see them for himself, study their natural history, understand their social condition, and ascertain what avenues could be opened for trade, and what steps taken to redeem the oppressed native races.

In 1835, the death of his father leaving him master of an independent fortune, enabled him to realize his dreams. He was a member of the Royal Yacht Club, as well as owner and commander of a yacht—a position which admitted him in foreign ports to all the privileges of an English naval officer. In this little vessel he resolved to undertake an adventurous voyage of discovery. He approached his enterprise with a wary forethought. "I was convinced," he says, "that it was necessary to form men to my purpose, and by a line of steady and kind conduct to raise up a personal regard for myself and an attachment to the vessel." He cruised three years in the Mediterranean, carefully selecting and training his crew. He studied thoroughly the whole subject of the Eastern Archipelago, and acquainted himself as perfectly as possible with the minutiæ of seamanship and with every useful art. And when his preparations were all complete, on the 16th of December, 1838, he set sail for Singapore, in the yacht *Royalist*, a vessel of one hundred and forty-two tons, manned by twenty men and officers, with an armament of six 6-pounders, and a full supply of small arms of all sorts. Such were the mighty resources wherewith he began an enterprise which has ended in raising him to the government of a petty kingdom, and to almost sovereign influence over the whole empire of Borneo Proper.

The reader has already had glimpses of the feelings which prompted this expedition. In a communication to the "Geographical Register" he more fully unfolds his views; and from this and from his familiar letters it is not difficult to gain a clear idea of the character and motives of the man. That his ardent mind had been fired by a study of the career of his great predecessor, Stamford Raffles, is evident. That he was himself one of those energetic, restless natures, to which idleness or mere routine-work is the severest of penalties, is equally evident. He had, moreover, a large share of that kind of enthusiasm which the cool, sagacious men of this world call romance, and which delights to fasten on objects seemingly impossible. He was like the old knights, rejoicing most when the field of their devoir was distant and dangerous. Yet not altogether like them. He was rather a man of the twelfth century, disciplined and invigorated by the hard common-sense and sharp utilitarianism of the nineteenth century. And we must not forget that he honestly wished to benefit the native races. Every page, nay, almost every line, in his journals and letters, bears witness to his profound compassion for the despised and down-trodden Dyaks. Aside from this, when we remember that he was a genuine Englishman, proud of his native land and thoughtful always of her aggrandizement, we need be at no loss to understand his motives. He went forth to gratify a love of adventure, "to see something of the world and come back again," to extend a little the realms of scientific knowledge, to suggest, perhaps, some plans for the improvement of native character, and last, but not least, to learn whether there might not be opened new avenues for the extension of British trade and British power.

That the methods by which these objects were to be attained were not very well defined even to his own mind, is clear. He himself said, "I cast myself upon the waters, like Sidney's little book; but whether the world will know me after many days, is a question to a charge of it. And some years after, alluding to not embrace my consistency, he said, "I did, the position itself position *at once;* and, in fact, I am ace to confess altered very rapidly; but my views of duty and before the world not so high at first as they responsibility were, without doubt, his direct and have since been investigation. He took primary pur some scientific knowledge, with hoping to mean observer; and he proposed to prosecute, wherever opportunity opposed, researches into the geography, natural history, and commercial resources of these islands. If he had ulterior ends, as yet they existed in his mind as fascinating dreams rather than well-defined plans.

After a tedious voyage of nearly six months, the *Royalist* reached Singapore, June 1, 1839. While Mr. Brooke was engaged in refitting his yacht, and anxiously revolving in his mind how he should obtain permission to penetrate into the neighboring kingdom of Borneo, he learned that Muda Hassim, uncle of the Sultan, and Rajah of Sarawak, the northwestern province of Borneo, had displayed great humanity to the crew of shipwrecked Englishmen. On receiving this information he started at once for Sarawak, hoping to get some hold upon the Rajah, and by such help to pursue his researches. But the time of his visit was most unfortunate. The whole province was in a state of open rebellion; so that while he was received courteously, and permitted to make some local surveys, nothing of importance could be accomplished. Baffled and wearied by delay, he sailed back to Singapore, and from thence to Celebes, where he remained several months, engaged in extensive explorations, and in collecting specimens to illustrate the natural history of the island.

Mr. Brooke returned from Celebes worn out and sick, and was obliged to remain at Singapore several months to recruit his strength. In August, 1840, he made a second visit to Sarawak, intending to tarry there a few days, and then proceed homeward by the way of Manilla and China. "I have done fully as much as I promised the public," he writes. He found things in much the same state as when he left. No progress had been made in the suppression

[Continued on the Eleventh Page]

Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Summary of religious intelligence for the week:—

Baptist.

—In Jamaica Plain, Mass., there is a good work in progress in the Baptist Church of which Rev. A. J. Gordon is pastor. Mr. Gordon has the elements of power and strength. His preaching on Jamaica Plain proves it. Men of mind and heart are, through his instrumentality, being led to renounce Unitarianism, and are embracing Christianity. So says the correspondent of the Chicago *Christian Times*.

—A revival is in progress in connection with the Baptist Church at East Dover, Vt. Evidences of the good work were manifested immediately after the meeting at Burlington.

—The Baptist church at Brownsville, S. C., has been greatly revived, seventy-six having been added in about twelve months by baptism, the fruits of a good Sunday School.

Catholic.

—On the 26th of October, at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmetsburg, Md., the Right Rev. Bishop of Buffalo conferred Minor Orders on Messrs. Martin Fallon, John Pollard, and John Watterson; and Subdeaconship on Messrs. Patrick Hopkins, for the Diocese of Buffalo; James Dunn, for the Diocese of Erie; and Claudain Northrop, for the Diocese of Charleston. On the 3d inst., in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, Right Rev. Bishop Timon conferred Minor Orders on Mr. John P. Stewart; and Subdeaconship on Messrs. John J. Fitzpatrick and Matthew Darcy, for the Diocese of Buffalo; and Deaconship on the Rev. Peter Daily, of Brooklyn. On the 9th inst., Mr. John P. Stewart was promoted to Subdeaconship by Right Rev. Aug. Verot, Bishop of Savannah.

—The dedication of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, in Pittsfield, which we described somewhat elaborately last week, took place on Sunday, the 11th, with the ceremonies prescribed by the Church. The building was not quite completed, but the omissions were not such as to much impair the general effect, and the expression of admiration for the architectural beauty of the building was more than sufficient to justify our description. Mass was celebrated in the morning at the old church, on Melville street, by the pastor, Rev. Edward Purcell.

—The New York correspondent of the *Catholic Standard* states that it was decided in the Baltimore Plenary Council that the question of the division of the New York Ecclesiastical Province should be left to the discussion of the Provincial Council, which will probably be held when the decrees of the Baltimore Council will have returned approved by the Pope.

—The new Cistercian Church and Monastery at Gethsemane, near New Haven, Nelson county, Kentucky, was dedicated on the 15th by the Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell. The Most Reverend Dr. Spaulding, Archbishop of Baltimore; the Right Rev. Dr. Lavialle, Bishop of Louisville, and other prelates were expected to be present. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore preached.

—On Tuesday, November 6, the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by Very Rev. William O'Hara, D.D., V. G., and Rev. A. J. McConomy, Chancellor of this Diocese, admitted Misses Mary Hart and Bridget McSorley to the habit of the Order of the Sacred Heart. The ceremony was solemnized at the new Academy of the Sisters, Broad and Walnut streets.

—There was a collection for the Provincial Seminary, in the Diocese of New York, on the 30th ult., which yielded $14,982.

Congregational.

—Ten individuals were received to the Congregational Church in Chester, Vermont, last Sabbath, on profession of their faith, all but one young people, five of them young men: only four received baptism, the others having been baptized in infancy.

—In San Francisco there were received to the Green Street Congregational Church fourteen members; to the Oakland Congregational Church six. On the previous Sunday thirty were added to the Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

—The Congregational Church in Pittsburg, Pa., of which Rev. Henry D. Moore is pastor, is preparing to build a much-needed house of worship, and the ladies of the church are to hold a grand fair for the object on the 11th of December.

—Dr. Cheever will preach on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, on the "Basis of Representation" appointed in the Constitution, as essential to freedom.

—The New Jersey Conference of Congregational Churches meets in Jersey City on Tuesday, December 4, at 2 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

—We are happy to hear that an interesting work of grace is in progress in the Reformed Dutch church at Lysander, New York, of which Rev. J. Henry Enders is pastor.

—Rev. Mr. Beckstold has been installed pastor of the Church of the Hollanders in Paterson, N. J. All the services were in the Dutch language.

—Rev. Daniel Rapalje, of the Amoy mission, has arrived at New York from Hong Kong.

Episcopal.

—The Evangelical Knowledge Society, at its ninth anniversary, reports that its receipts during the past year were $40,998·32; the expenses $39,596·31; and the balance on hand $1402·01. The amount on hand last year was $1962·65; and the assets of the Society, including the stock of books, plates, etc., were $67,979·89.

—The committee appointed at the last Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, to take into consideration the division of the Diocese, intend to hold a meeting in Reading during the present month. At a meeting of convocation lately held in Mansfield, Pa., the subject of division was discussed, and met with the general approval of those present.

—During the past year, the Evangelical Knowledge Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church issued 18 new books, and 2947 tracts. It has now between 450 and 500 of its own publications on its shelves. The total receipts from collections, etc., amounts to $40,998·32, and the expenditures to $39,596·31.

—The Church in East Orange, N. J., has called to its pastorate Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D., of this city.

Lutheran.

—Rev. T. Steck, of Lehigh county, has been elected Pastor of the Bernville Lutheran Charge, Berks county, Pa., made vacant by the removal of Rev. H. Grahn, of this city.

—The Rev. D. Shindler has resigned the Pastorship of the Second Lutheran Church, Lebanon, Pa., and removed to Colorado Territory.

Methodist.

—From other interesting items recently published, we gather the following:—Of Annual Conferences there are sixty-four, an increase of four over the previous year. At their recent session the bishops made provision for the organization of three new ones, making a total for the year 1866 of sixty-seven, an increase over 1865 of seven.

The number of travelling preachers is 4576, an increase over the previous year of 401. Of these, 6287 are effective (that is, taking full work to which they are assigned by the bishops), 881 are supernumeraries, and 408 are returned superannuated. During the year 77 travelling preachers located, 60 died, and 639 were admitted on trial. The number of local preachers is 8602, an increase of missionaries not embraced in the annual 209. The total ministerial force, not including the bishops, is 16,178, being a net increase of 610. Philadelphia Conference has the largest number of travelling ministers, namely, 271, and Colorado the smallest, namely, 9. In local preachers Philadelphia also excels, having 351; Nevada reports only 6, which is the smallest number.

The total membership reported is 1,032,184, an increase during the year of 102,925. This is in excess of the number we gave last week, the difference arising from the correction of the report of one of the conferences by the secretary. This is an increase during the year of over eleven per cent. The number of baptisms stand thus:—Adults, 47,419; children, 35,536; total, 82,955; being an increase of 18,269 adults and 2646 children, or a total increase of baptisms of 20,914. During the year 12,214 members died. These are not included above. If we add this number to that showing the increase, we find that during the year at least 115,139 persons united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The number of churches (houses of worship) is 10,462, being an increase of 420. The estimated value is $29,594,604, an increase of $2,843,502. The number of parsonages is 3314, valued at $4,420,958, an increase of 171 in number, and of $24,227 in value. The total value of church edifices and parsonages is $34,014,962, being an increase of $2,867,729.

The following are the summaries of the contributions of the principal benevolent causes, omitting all receipts from legacies:—Conference claimants (worn-out preachers, and widows and orphans of ministers who have died in the work), $107,802·39, an increase of $14,733·05; for Missionary Society, $671,090·66, an increase of $69,026·83; for Tract Society, $23,349·36, an increase of $1026·96; for American Bible Society, $107,238·54, an increase of $5495·19; for Sunday School Union, $19,850·89, an increase of $782·44; the total contributions for these causes is $329,221·34. This is an increase over the returns of 1865 of $91,973·47.

Total schools, 14,045, an increase of 96; officers and teachers, 162,191, an increase of 8492; scholars, 980,622, an increase of 48,898; volumes in library, 2,644,251, an increase of 169,195.

The *Sunday School Advocate*, at the close of the volume in October, issued a regular edition of 300,000 copies, a large increase over the preceding year.

Presbyterian.

—The Missouri Synod of the New School Presbyterians, at their late meeting in St. Louis, passed resolutions approving the action of Congress in resisting the usurpations of the President, and indorsing the Constitutional amendments. They also "deprecated the conduct of the President in his late journey, and that of the local officers who received him, as calculated to introduce intemperate habits into the land, to demoralize our youth, promote dissipation, and encourage intemperance." These clergymen represent the morality and patriotism of an immense section.

—A North Carolina paper says that the Rev. Thomas Tate, the oldest Presbyterian minister in that State, died a few weeks since, in his ninety-fourth year.

—At a late meeting of the Synod of Baltimore, a Presbytery organized by missionaries at Rio Janeiro was received into connection with that body.

Unitarian.

—A meeting of delegates from the Unitarian and Universalist Churches has been held in Brooklyn, to arrange for a union of the two bodies. They invited all Unitarians and Universalists of the vicinity, and all clergymen who wish for a better acquaintance, closer fellowship, and more efficient co-operation with each other and between these two denominations.

Union.

—The General Association of California met last month at Sacramento, in the spacious and pleasant edifice of which Dr. Dwinell is pastor. About thirty churches were represented by a body of able and earnest men. A strong blow was struck for temperance, by the passage of resolutions against the manufacture and use of wine. A step was taken towards the founding of a theological seminary for the Pacific Coast, a plan adopted, trustees chosen, and measures started to procure the first fifty thousand dollars.

—The Christian Union of New York is about to lay before the public important suggestions, which, it is thought, will be received with favor.

Missionary.

—The General Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church met in New York city November 8, and, after a session of five days, settled the missionary appropriations for 1867. This was first "approved by the Board," and then "concurred in" by the Bishops" who were assembled on the occasion. It appropriates above a million dollars, of which $20,000 is for office expenses, and $306,674 for "foreign missions, including exchange."

—The American Church Missionary Society report that for the year just closed thirty-eight Missionaries were employed, of whom twelve were new appointments, and twenty-four recommissioned. The receipts were $56,412·38, and the expenditures, $54,227·62.

—Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, is now sustaining two mission chapels among the destitute in its neighborhood. The main church is full to overflowing, and the two chapels are highly prosperous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

A MEETING OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association
WILL BE HELD IN
NATIONAL HALL,
Market Street, Above Twelfth,
On Monday Next, November 26,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED BY
REV. HEBER NEWTON,
REV. J. WALKER JACKSON, and
PETER B. SIMONS, Esq.,
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,
Who will deliver an Address of Welcome to the New Members: Reports of Committees; Election of
SIX HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS;
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Tickets may be obtained gratuitously at the Rooms No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. [11 23 3t
New members will be furnished with stage tickets.

HENRY VINCENT,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER
WILL DELIVER
TWO LECTURES
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE EVENINGS OF
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
November 26 and 28.
MONDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT."
WEDNESDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"OLIVER CROMWELL."
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. [11 21 d11 28
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

LECTURE.
JOHN SMITH DYE
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON THE
"ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MAN,"
Illustrated by Diagrams,
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Corner of CHESNUT and TENTH Streets,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26.
ALSO AT WASHINGTON HALL,
CORNER SPRING GARDEN and EIGHTH Streets,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Admission to a l parts of the Hall, 50 cents. [11 23 2t

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
SEASON OF 1866-67.
The arrangements of the Society for the coming season being complete, are announced as follows:—
The three Concerts will be given in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
And will be on the grandest scale.
The Chorus this season will be more effective than formerly, and has been selected with great care.
The solo parts will be sustained by the best professional talent to be obtained. The liberal patronage last season warrants the Directors in the increased expenditure proposed this season.
The Oratorios to be produced are
ELIJAH, ST. PAUL, DAVID.
The first Concert will take place
ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 13, 1866, with
DR. GUILMETTE, the celebrated Basso from Boston.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor of New York.
MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY, and
MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia.
Owing to the large amount of money wanting all who wish to a tend, and the great expense incurred in bringing out the Oratorios subscriptions will be received for the choice seats reserved for the three Concerts, at
TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE SEATS,
AND SEVEN DOLLARS FOR TWO SEATS.
The Box Sheet is now open for subscriptions at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 13 tuth s3t4o

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street
11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO are looking for business to call and examine the American Cow Milker, patented March 28, 1865—a sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows, never before introduced in this State. There never was a patent issued from the Patent Office which has sold so readily as this. 360 counties have been sold within 30 days, and many more engaged by the most cautious and prudent business men. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows in one-third the time. It is cheap and durable; weight only four pounds. It is self adjusting; will fit any cow. It will milk three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and is perfectly agreeable to the cow. Come one and all and pass your judgment upon the most valuable invention of the nineteenth century. An opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with large or small capital, which does not present itself more than once in a lifetime. Call on American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 413 CHESNUT Street. 11 19 6trp

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL YOUNG MEN,
Strangers in our City especially, are invited to the ROOMS and PRIVILEGES of
THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
HALL, NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET.
READING ROOMS AND PARLORS,
Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
3000 Volumes in Library, all the leading Papers, Magazines, Quarterlies, Etc.
FREE TO ALL.
MONDAY NIGHTS.
MONTHLY MEETING—Fourth Monday in each month.
BUSINESS—Essay, Debate, Music, and Social Intercourse.
LYCEUM—Every Monday night except the fourth. The Lyceum affords opportunities for improvement in Composition, Declamation, Debate, and Parliamentary Rules of Order.
TUESDAY NIGHTS.
SOCIAL REUNION—First Tuesday in each month.
MANAGERS' MEETING—Third Tuesday in each month.
UNION PRAYER MEETING—Fourth Tuesday in each month.
WEDNESDAY NIGHTS.
CLASS IN FRENCH.....Professor SUE, Teacher
" GREEK AND LATIN.....Prof. ESCH, Teacher
THURSDAY NIGHTS.
PHILOMELIAN CIRCLE—Rehearsals every Thursday night, at 8 o'clock.
DR. L. MEIGNEN.....
PROFESSOR GOLDSBERG.....Musical Conductor
The object of this Society.....Pianist
is the promotion of Musical Science and the cultivation of Musical taste. Any Vocal Music may, on application, become an active member. No expense attached to membership.
CLASSES IN RHETORIC AND LOGIC.....
FRIDAY NIGHTS.
FREE LECTURES.
CLASS IN GERMAN.....Professor ESCH, Teacher
SATURDAY NIGHTS.
CLASS IN ELOCUTION.....Professor N. K. RICHARDSON
ELEMENTARY CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC,
DR. L. MEIGNEN, Teacher.
A series of Lectures will be given during the winter. Tickets to members free on application.
Also, a series of Grand Musical Entertainments. Tickets free to members.
All members, also all who have entered a proposition for membership, and paid the annual dues, can obtain cards of the Secretary which will secure admission to the Classes; also tickets for the Lectures, Concerts, etc., free of charge.
Any moral young man over fourteen years of age may become a member.
ANNUAL DUES, ONE DOLLAR. [11 22 thsat

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.
The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—
Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland risks.....$602 779 64
On Fire risks..... 139 691 79 $742 462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865..... 276 964 47
$1 019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland risks.....$554,189 78
On Fire risks..... 128,932 12 $683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc..... 87,717 82
$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation losses.....$326 319 88
Fire losses..... 52,857 81
Return premiums..... 40 529 79
Re insurances..... 54 624 81
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc..... 33,187 99
Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc..... 16 570 10
Expenses..... 14,070 12 $578,179 28
$192,660 44
* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.
$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871..... $114,000 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881..... 136,500 00
200,000 United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes..... 211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)..... 166,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan..... 54,700 00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 44,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan..... 50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds 24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)..... 20,750 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,000 00
6,000 State of Tennessee six Per Cent. Loan..... 5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company..... 20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property)..... 195,900 00
$1,045,050 Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05 Mkt. Val. $1,070 240 75
Real Estate..... 36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made..... 217,637 23
Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company..... 38,923 98
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173·00. Estimated value..... 2,930 00
Cash in Bank.....$41,102 25
Cash in Drawer..... 447 34 41,549 60
$1,407,321 56
* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866; certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1865, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereon it is evidence."
DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Edward Laloucade, Jacob P. Jones, James N. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, D. T. Morgan.
THOMAS C. HAND, Pres't.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

TO ARCHITECTS.—
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $2000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board,
11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 20 Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
11 15 tl2 1 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3, at the office of the Company, No. 129 S FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.
11 20 12t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1866.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 16,
AT THE
NEW LIBERTY HALL,
LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the
GREAT UNION FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,
where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.
Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Reptster," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
No. 822 CHESNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
10 9 tuths4p t12 25

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARters for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 14 thstu5

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

FINE CHOCOLATE
CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mws1l

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel-Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wines:—
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 35 DEY Street, New York.

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

REMOVAL
OF
PHRENOLOGICAL OFFICE
TO
NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
where examinations are made as usual, by
J. L. CAPEN,
9 1 stuth3mrp Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

CLOTHING.
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
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EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
10 23 tuths2mrp

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

CRICC, VAN CUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
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THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
11 17 ws2m One Door below Eighth.

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
10 4 thstu6pt]
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.
SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.
BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.
BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.
MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.
THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. C. Gregory, M.A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Jolliffe. Price, $1·25. For sale by
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien,)
11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
Colored Sunday-School Cards,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.
FOR SALE AT
MRS. J. HAMILTON'S
Book Store,
11 8 thstu1m] No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC. printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

FELT HATS.

VELVETS, FEATHERS, AND FRAMES.

WOOD AND CARY,
No. 725
CHESNUT STREET.

BONNETS AND HATS REDUCED.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND JETS.

BONNET MATERIALS.

No. 13 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

We are Now Closing Our Entire Stock of
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvet,
Gros d'Afrique Royal Velvet,
All Widths of Colored and Black Ribbons,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Artificial Flowers,
Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,
Lace Edgings, Etc. Etc. Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

HELLER, FIEGEL & HELLER,

11 13 tuths9t No. 13 North EIGHTH Street.

MOURNING GOODS.

Having made the Mourning Department of m establishment a specialty, I am prepared to fur nish, at the shortest notice, every description o Mourning Millinery. Particular attention i directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT STREET.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18s

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market. [4 3mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No 37 S. SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETING

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
10 27stuth2m Between Chesnut and Market.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 13m4p

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

1 9 14s3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 11s4th5rp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

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BORNEO AND RAJAH BROOKE.

[Continued from our Ninth Page]

of the rebellion. Few lives, indeed, had been lost, but the most bloody war could hardly have produced worse results. The country was filled with combatants. Every straggler was cut off. Violence and rapine were the law. Trade and agriculture languished. A rich province was fast relapsing into a wilderness; and all its people were beginning to suffer alike for shelter and sustenance. As our hero was about to set sail, the Rajah opened his whole heart to him. His prospects were anything but flattering. He found himself unequal to the reduction of the rebels. He was surrounded by traitors. At the court of the Sultan, a hostile cabal, taking advantage of his ill-fortune, threatened his power and his life. In this strait, he besought his visitor to remain and give him aid, promising in event of success to confer upon him the government of the province. After a few days' reflection, Mr. Brooke, believing, as he declares, that the cause of the Sultan was just, believing also that what the whole people needed most was peace, and that peace would place him in a position to render them the greatest service, acceded to this request, without, however, be it observed, binding Muda Hassim to any precise stipulations concerning the government.

Many pages of his journal are devoted to an account of this war; and a most curious story it is of cowardice, bravado, and inefficiency. It was advance and retreat, boastful challenge and as boastful reply, marching and countermarching, day after day, and month after month. "Like the heroes of old, the adverse parties spoke to each other, 'We are coming, we are coming; lay aside your muskets and fight us with your swords;' and so the heroes ceased not to talk, but always forgot to fight." The sum of all their achievements being to lay waste the country, to interrupt honest industry, and to put in peril the lives of the unoffending. Mr. Brooke soon tired of this farce. Gathering a motley force, consisting of Malays, Dyaks, Chinese, and his own crew, he prepared for an assault. Then, planting his cannon where they commanded the stronghold of the enemy, with a few well-directed volleys he brought its walls tumbling about their ears. The insurgents, driven to the open country, and altogether amazed by this specimen of Saxon energy, surrendered at discretion. At one blow a desolating war was ended.

Peace being restored, Mr. Brooke did not insist on the literal fulfilment of the terms which Muda Hassim had in his extremity been so ready to proffer. He chose to occupy a position of influence, rather than one of outward authority. A contract was entered into by which he became Resident of Sarawak. The conditions of the agreement were, that the Rajah on his part should repress piracy, protect legitimate commerce, and as far as possible remove from the Dyaks unjust burdens; while his ally, in return for these concessions, should open trade, sending a vessel to and fro between Singapore and Sarawak, exchanging foreign luxuries for native products, and more especially for antimony, of which article the Rajah had the monopoly. In fulfilment of his part of the treaty, Mr. Brooke proceeded to Singapore, purchased a schooner, loaded her with an assorted cargo, returned to Sarawak, and at the earnest request of Muda Hassim landed and distributed his goods.

But auspicious as was the commencement of this alliance, soon grave causes of complaint arose. On every point the deceitful Malay came short of his agreement. Having obtained valuable property, he showed no alacrity in paying for it; weeks and months passed without bringing him apparently any nearer to a pecuniary settlement. So far from repressing piracy, he encouraged it; and a fleet of one hundred and twenty prahus, with his tacit consent, actually put to sea. When a crew of English seamen were enslaved and carried to Bruni, under the most frivolous pretexts he refused to intercede with the Sultan for these unfortunate men. And so this strange friendship cooled. It was no slight proof either of his courage or his humanity to despatch at this very time, as Mr. Brooke did, his yacht to Bruni, to attempt something in behalf of his enslaved countrymen, and to remain himself with only three men at Sarawak. The yacht came back, however, having effected nothing.

By this time the patience of the creditor was exhausted. Despoiled of his goods, finding that, despite his remonstrances, the Dyaks were cruelly oppressed, and that piracy was encouraged, he resolved to try the effect of threats. He repaired on board his yacht, loaded her guns with grape and canister, and brought her broadside to bear upon the Rajah's palace. Then taking a small, but well-armed guard, he sought an interview with Muda Hassim. The terror of that functionary was extreme. The native tribes openly sided with their English friends. The Chinese residents remained obstinately neutral. The Malays, between cowardice and treachery, afforded him no efficient support. To crown all, his resolute and incensed ally had only to wave his hand to bring down upon him swift destruction. "After this demonstration, things went cheerily to a conclusion." Muda Hassim, finding that his creditor was inflexible, and being unable or unwilling to pay for the goods which he had fraudulently obtained, offered in payment of all debts to surrender the Government. The offer was accepted, the agreement drawn up, signed, sealed, guns fired, and flags waved, and on September 24, 1841, Mr. Brooke became Rajah of Sarawak. In August of the following year the Sultan solemnly confirmed the agreement.

The territory thus strangely passing into the hands of a private English gentleman was a tract of country bordering upon the sea sixty miles, and extending inland from seventy to eighty miles. Situated at the northeastern extremity of Borneo, pierced by two small but navigable rivers, its position is most favorable for commerce. Its soil is deep and rich, yielding under any proper culture large crops of all tropical products. Its forests are filled with trees fit for shipbuilding, and abound in that variety from which is obtained the gutta percha of commerce. The hills are rich in iron and tin of the best quality. The mountain streams wash down gold. In the beds of smaller rivers are found diamonds, in such profusion that most of the Malays wear them in set in rings and other ornaments. From this single province comes nearly the whole supply of antimony in the world. "I do not believe," says a resident, "that in the same given space there can be found so great mineral and vegetable wealth in any land in the whole world."

With what sentiments the new Rajah entered upon his duties, can be best understood by a perusal of his familiar letters. He writes to his mother: "Do not start when I say that I am going to settle in Borneo, that I am about to endeavor to plant there a mixed colony amid a wild but not unvirtuous race, and to become the pioneer of European knowledge and improvement. The diffusion of civilization, commerce, and religion through so vast an island as Borneo, I call a grand object—so grand that self is quite lost when I consider it; and even failure would be much better than the non-attempt." "A few days ago I was up a high mountain and looked over the country. It is a prospect which I have rarely seen equalled; and sitting there, lazily smoking a cigar, I called into existence the coffee plantations, the sugar plantations, the nutmeg plantations, and pretty white village and tiny steeples, and dreamed that I heard the buzz of life and the clang of industry amid the jungles, and that the China Collins whistled as they went, for want of thought, as they homeward bent."

The first duty which claimed attention was the relief of the native Dyaks. A shrewd Dyak once defined the Malay Government as "a plantain in the mouth and a thorn in the back." A plantain giving to their poor subjects a little to keep life in them; a thorn stripping them to the skin and piercing them to the bone. The description is pithy, and it is true. The exactions of the Malay chiefs were almost beyond belief. Seizing and monopolizing some article of prime necessity—salt, perhaps—they would force the natives to buy at the rate of fifty dollars' worth of rice for a teacup of salt; until the wretched cultivator, who had raised a plentiful crop, was brought to the verge of starvation. They reserved to themselves the right of purchasing the articles which the Dyaks had to sell, and then affixed to those articles an arbitrary price, perhaps less than a five-hundredth of their real value. They would send a bar of iron two or three feet long, and having an intrinsic worth of a few cents, to the head man of a tribe, demanding that his village should give, for it, a sum equal to five, ten, or twenty dollars. Another was sent in the same way, and another, and another, until the rapacity of the chiefs was satisfied, or the wretched natives had no more to give. Often, when the latter had been robbed of everything, the Malays would seize and sell their wives and children. It is recorded of one tribe, that there was not so much as one woman or child to be found in it. All had been swept off by these remorseless slave hunters. Nor did their wrongs end here. If a Dyak killed a Malay "under any circumstances of aggression," he was put to death, often with every possible addition of torture. If he accidentally injured one of the ruling caste, he was fortunate to escape with the loss of half or two-thirds of his little savings. On the other hand, a Malay might kill as many Dyaks as he pleased, and if perchance justice were a little sterner than usual, he might be fined a few cents or a few dollars. Volumes are contained in this one statement, that in the ten years from 1830 to 1840, the Dyaks in the province of Sarawak dwindled from 14,000 to 6000 souls.

A blow was immediately struck at the root of this black oppression. As soon as the new Government was fairly established, a few simple enactments were published. They declared that every man, Dyak as well as Malay, should enjoy unmolested all the gains of his toil; that all exactions of every name and nature should cease, and that only a small tax, evenly distributed, should be levied for the support of Government; that all roads and rivers should be free to all; that all molestation of the Dyaks should be punished with severity. The proclamation which contains these laws concludes with exhorting all persons who are disposed to disturb the public peace to take flight speedily to some other country, where they can break with impunity the laws of God and man. These enactments were firmly executed, without fear and without partiality. Wonderful were the results! Internal violence ceased. The confidence of the natives was awakened. Industry and enterprise sprang up on every hand as by magic. Sarawak became a city of refuge. Sometimes as many as fifty fled thither in a day. In 1844, in the short space of two months, five hundred families took shelter in the province. In 1850 three thousand Chinese fled from Sambas to Sarawak. The Dyaks returned the good-will of their Rajah with love and reverence. During one of his tours in the interior, delegations from tribes numbering six thousand souls came to seek his protection. "We have heard," said they, in simple but touching language, "that a son of Europe has arrived, who is a friend of the Dyaks." When he visited the native hamlets, the women would throw themselves on the ground and clasp his feet, and the whole tribe would spend the night in joyful feasting and merriment. It is soberly affirmed by a credible witness, that on one occasion messengers came fifteen days' journey from a distant province to see if there were such a phenomenon as Dyaks living in comfort.

Mr. Brooke soon found that all his efforts for internal reform must be in a comparative sense futile so long as piracy, that curse of Borneo, was permitted to ravage unchecked. "It is in a Malay's nature," says the Dutch proverb, "to rove on the seas in his prahu, as it is in that of the Arab to wander with his steed on the sands of the desert." No person who has not investigated the subject can appreciate how widespread and deep-seated this plague of piracy is. The mere statistics are appalling. It was estimated, in 1840, that one hundred thousand men made freebooting their trade. One single chief had under control seven hundred prahus. Whole tribes, whole groups of islands, almost whole races, despising even the semblance of honest industry, depended upon rapine for a livelihood. "It is difficult to catch fish, but it is easy to catch Borneans," said the Soloo pirates scorntully; and, acting upon that principle, they fitted out their fleets and planned their voyages with all the method of honest tradesmen.

This piracy was divided into two branches, coastwise piracy and piracy on the broad seas. The Sea Dyaks built boats called bangkongs, sixty to a hundred feet long, narrow and sharp, propelled by thirty to fifty oars, and so swift that nothing but a steamer could overtake them. These freebooters were the terror of all honest laborers and tradesmen. Skulking along the coast, pushing up rivers and creeks, landing anywhere and everywhere without warning, they mercilessly destroyed the native villages, and swept the inhabitants into captivity. Or else, impelling with the force of fifty men their snaky craft, which were swift as race-boats and noiseless as beasts of prey, they would surprise at dead of night some defenseless merchantman, overwhelm their victims with showers of spears, and with morning light a plundered boat, a few dead bodies, were the silent witnesses of their ferocity. On the other hand, the Illanum and Balanini tribes, infesting the islands to the northeast of Borneo, undertook far grander enterprises. Putting to sea, prepared for a long voyage, in fleets of two or three hundred prahus, propelled by wind and oars, armed with brass cannon, and manned by ten thousand bold buccaneers, they swept through the whole length of the Chinese Sea, and, turning the southernmost point of Borneo, penetrated the straits and sounds between Java and Celebes, never stopping in their ruthless course until they came face to face with the sturdy pirates of New Guinea, and returned, after a voyage of ten thousand miles and an absence of two years, laden with spoils and captives. How hapless was the fate of the poor Dyak! If he stayed at home, cultivating his fields, his Malay lord fleeced him to the skin. If, thinking to engage in gainful traffic, he hugged the shore with his little barque, the river-pirate snatched him up. If he stood out upon the broad waters, he could scarcely hope to escape the Northern hordes who swarmed in every sea.

Mr. Brooke's most terrible assailants were the Sakarran and Sarebus pirates, two tribes of freebooters whose seats of power were on the Sarebus and Batang Lupar rivers, two streams fifty or sixty miles east of Sarawak. These tribes were encouraged and secretly helped by his own Malay chiefs, and insolently defied his power, continuing their depredations, capturing every vessel which ventured out, and ravaging all the adjacent coasts. The strength of these confederacies was so great, that it was no unusual thing for them to muster a hundred war-boats; and they had built, on the banks of the rivers which they infested, strong forts at every point which commanded the channel. That the new Rajah was not able with his slender resources to curb these sea robbers is not surprising. The only wonder is that he was able to protect his own capital from the assaults which they often threatened, but never dared to attempt.

But efficient aid was at hand. In the summer of 1843 the British ship *Dido* anchored off the entrance of Sarawak river. She was commissioned to suppress piracy in and about the Chinese Sea. Her commander readily entered into the views of the English Rajah. A boat expedition against the strongholds of the Sarebus pirates was projected. Mr. Brooke assisted with seven hundred Dyaks.

A curious incident occurred, showing how clearly the natives appreciated their dependence on their English friend. When he asked their chiefs if they would aid him, they besought him not to risk his life in so desperate an enterprise. But when he assured them that his purpose was fixed, that he should go, alone if necessary, they replied:—"What is the use of our remaining behind? You die, we die; you live, we live. We will go too." The expedition was perfectly successful. Three fortified villages were stormed, many guns spiked, many boats destroyed, and their defenders driven to the jungles. This chastisement not sufficing, in the following year another expedition from the same vessel attacked the Sakarran pirates and inflicted upon them a punishment even more severe than that which had fallen to the lot of their Sarebus brethren. Six forts, one mounting fifty-six guns, scores of war-boats, and more than a thousand huts were burned. These lessons, though sharp, did not permanently subdue.

The blow which broke the power of these confederacies was inflicted in 1849. News came to Sarawak that the pirates had put to sea, marking their course by fearful atrocities. At once Mr. Brooke applied to the British Admiral for assistance, and the steamer *Nemesis* was despatched to the scene of action. The Rajah joined her with eighteen war-boats, to which were afterwards added eleven hundred Dyaks, in their bangkongs. On the 31st of July, at night, they encountered the great war-fleet of the Sarebus and Sakarran pirates, numbering one hundred and fifty bangkongs, returning home laden with plunder. The pirates found the entrances of the river occupied by their enemies—the English, Malay, and Dyak forces being placed in three detachments, while the *Nemesis* was fully prepared to assist whenever the attack should begin. "Then there was a dead silence, broken only by three strokes of a gong, which called the pirates to a council of war. A few minutes afterwards a fearful yell gave notice of their advance, and the fleet approached in two divisions. In the dead of the night there ensued a terrible scene. The pirates fought bravely, but they could not withstand the superior forces of their enemy. Their boats were upset by the paddles of the steamer. They were hemmed in on every side, and five hundred men were killed, sword in hand, while twenty-five hundred escaped to the jungles, many of them to perish. The morning light showed a sad spectacle of ruin and defeat. Upwards of eighty prahus and bangkongs were captured, and many more destroyed." The English officers would have gladly saved life; but the pirates would take no quarter, and the prisoners were few. It was a striking fact, that one of the war-boats under Mr. Brooke was manned by some thirty Malays, every one of whom had lost during the year a near relative, killed by these same pirates. The confederacy has never risen from this defeat, and for years the tribes composing it have returned to the labors of peaceful life. Writing twelve months afterwards to a friend, Rajah Brooke says: "Pray keep the 31st of July apart for a special bumper, for during the last year not a single innocent life has been taken by these pirates, nor a single prahu fallen into their hands." Many a victory, famous in story, has accomplished less.

The next year a fleet of sixty-four prahus, manned by northern pirates, and carrying 1234 guns, was destroyed by British gunboats in the Gulf of Tonquin. This was followed by an attack of the Spaniards upon the haunts of the Soloo pirates. A lull ensued. For three or four years almost nothing was heard of freebooting; but it was a deceitful calm, not a final cessation of the storm. The freebooting spirit was not taken out of the blood of the Malay. Now piracy is said to be on the increase again. Only three years since six Balanini pirates had the audacity to sail into Sarawak Bay, and commence depredations along its coasts. But not one returned to tell the tale. The whole six were captured or destroyed, and their crews killed or taken prisoners. The only permanent remedy for the evil is just, settled, and efficient government, such as has been established at Sarawak, destroying not simply the fleets, but breaking up the piratical haunts, and with firm hand forcing their people back into the habits and pursuits of civilized life.

Being delivered for time at least from these perils, the new Rajah was at liberty to devote himself to the welfare of his subjects. It is not possible, in a brief notice, even to hint at all the events and efforts of the next fifteen years of his government,—to say how he repressed the cupidity and lawlessness of the Malay chiefs; how he encouraged and protected the poor Dyaks; how, from year to year, he resisted the fierce pirates, who, coming from the neighboring islands with strong fleets, sought to sweep the adjacent seas. Of course, the prime need was to restore confidence, and to assure to all honest workers, of every race, the gains of their industry. The first question, indeed, of the Chinese emigrant was, "Will you protect us, or will our plantations, so soon as they are worth anything, be stripped by your chiefs?" It has been beautiful to behold order coming out of chaos, peace out of violence, whole districts redeemed from anarchy, simply by giving efficient support to the orderly part of the population. Another object of not less importance was to create in this people something of the feeling of nationality, and to make them comprehend that they were citizens, with the duties of citizens. It certainly was no easy task to awaken much of the sentiment of lofty patriotism in the minds of those whose only common memories were of lawless misrule and oppression. Every possible effort has been made in this direction. The struggle has been, not to plant an English colony, but to create a Bornean State. The laws are not English, nor built upon English precedents. They are simply the old Bornean statutes, made conformable to the principles of equity, and administered with just regard to the customs and traditions of the people. The offices of government are filled to the least possible degree with foreigners; while native chiefs and even reclaimed pirates are associated with them, and thus habituated to all the forms of a civilized State. Mr. Brooke, with a rare courage and wisdom, has always trusted for his safety to the good-will of his native subjects. He has never been sustained by mercenary bands. At a time when piratical violence was most threatening, when disorders were yet rife in his own state, and when his subjects but poorly appreciated his benevolent purposes towards them, his whole English force was twenty-four men. It is pleasant to add, that this confidence was not misplaced. A younger generation is now springing up, with larger views of life, and with a better appreciation of the workings and value of equitable government. To sum up all in a brief sentence, it may be said with truth that the administration has been marked with rare sagacity, firmness, and comprehensiveness of view, and that it has been crowned with success.

In 1845, Mr. Brooke came for the first time into official relations with the British Government, by accepting the office of confidential agent in Borneo. We have already alluded to his warm love of his native country. As early as 1838 he had expressed a willingness to sacrifice his large outlays, and to relinquish all his rights and interests to the Crown, if a guarantee could be given that piracy would be checked and the native races protected in all their proper rights and privileges. He accepted gladly, therefore, a post which promised to increase his power to benefit his people, and entered upon its duties with vigor. Immediately upon his appointment, he was requested to make investigations as to the existence of a harbor fit for the shelter and victualling of ships bound from Hong-Kong to Singapore. He reported that Labuan, a small island north of Borneo, was in every way suitable; that it was about equidistant from the two parts; that it had a fine harbor, or rather roadstead; that it was healthy; that it abounded in coal of the best quality; that, finally, the Sultan pledged to convey it upon reasonable terms.

But before legal papers could be drawn, the whole policy of the Court of Bruni had changed. The Sultan was a monarch with "the head of an idiot and the heart of a pirate." All his sympathies were with violence and robbery. Under the influence of others, he had agreed to use his power against piracy, and had even been brought to say, in fawning phrase, that "he wanted the English near to him." But he suddenly repented of his good purposes. In a fit of Oriental fickleness he caused Muda Hassim and all who favored the English alliance to be put to death, despatched a messenger secretly to administer poison to Mr. Brooke, and entered into even closer friendship than before with the piratical tribes. A confidential servant of Panieran Budrudeen, the brother of Muda Hassim, with difficulty escaped, and fled to Sarawak. He related that his master had bravely resisted, but, overpowered by numbers and desperately wounded, had committed to his charge a ring, bidding him deliver it to Rajah Brooke as a dying memento, and to tell him that he died faithful to his pledges to the Queen; then, setting fire to a keg of powder, he blew himself with his family into the air.

These tidings filled Mr. Brooke with grief and indignation. Every passion of his fiery and energetic nature was aroused. He repaired on board the British fleet, which,

BORNEO AND RAJAH BROOKE.

[Continued from our Eleventh Page]

upon receipt of this news, had put into Sarawak. Without delay the fleet sailed for Brunai. An immediate explanation was demanded of the Sultan. The reply was a volley from the forts which commanded the river. Without ceremony the ships returned the fire. In a brief time these strongholds were stormed, and Brunai itself was at the mercy of the enemy. The Sultan fled to the swamps. Sailing out of Borneo river, the fleet swept along the whole northern coast, taking in rapid succession the forts of the Illanum pirates who had instigated the murders at Brunai, and inflicting upon them a signal chastisement.

By this time the Sultan, wearied of jungles, sighed for his palace. He wrote a cringing letter, promising amendment, agreeing to ratify all his former engagements, and as a sign of his true penitence was ready even to pay royal honors to the memory of the men whom he had slain. There was no further difficulty in respect to the cession of Labuan, and it was taken possession of, December 24, 1846—Mr. Brooke being appointed Governor. It is said that the possession of this island goes far to make England mistress of the Chinese Sea—a statement easily to be credited by any one conversant with the English policy. At any rate, he who observes how, at apparently insignificant stations—on little islands, on a marshy peninsula—mere dots on the map—England has established her commercial depots—at Hong-Kong in the North, at Labuan in the centre, and Singapore in the South—will gain new respect for the sagacity which in the councils of the mother country always lurks behind the red-tapism of which we hear so much.

After an absence of nine years, Rajah Brooke revisited England in the year 1847. He was the hero of the hour. Every honor was showered upon him. He was invited to visit Windsor Castle, received the freedom of London, and then, or soon after, was knighted. Owing to his representations of the readiness of the Dyaks to receive instruction, a meeting was held in London, at which funds were obtained to build a church and school-houses. Two missionaries and their families were sent to Sarawak. The buildings were erected long since, and these Christian means are in full activity. Brooke's language upon the proper qualifications of a missionary exhibits in a striking light his straightforward resolution and enlarged liberality. "Above all things, I beg of you to save us from such a one as some of the committee desire to see at Sarawak. Zealots, and intolerants, and enthusiasts, who begin the task of tuition by a torrent of abuse against all that their pupils hold sacred, shall not come to Sarawak. Whilst our endeavors to convert the natives are conducted with charity, I am a warm friend of the mission. But whenever there is a departure from the only visible means God has placed at our disposal—time, reason, patience—and the Christian faith is to be heralded in its introduction by disturbances and heart-burnings and bloodshed, I want it not; and you are quite at liberty to say, that I would rather that the mission were withdrawn."

About the year 1850 Mr. Brooke became the object of a virulent attack, continued several years, both in the public prints and in Parliament. Prompted originally by the petty malice of those whose tool for the advancement of their personal schemes he had refused to become, this attack was taken up by a few persons of influence, who seem to have misunderstood utterly both his character and work. He has been termed a mere adventurer. He has been accused of avarice, of wringing from the natives great sums, and receiving from England large salaries as Consul at Borneo and as Governor of Labuan. It has been asserted that he has been guilty of wholesale slaughter of the innocent, interfering with tribal wars under the pretense of extirpating piracy. None of these charges have been sustained. On the contrary, it has been conclusively shown that he has sunk more than £20,000 of his private fortune in this enterprise. The piracy, so mildly called intertribal war, is undoubtedly robbery, both on the sea and on the land, and conducted with all fitting accompaniments of cruelty and bloodshed. This persecution has not been borne by its object with much patience, and, indeed, like Rob Roy's Highlander, "he does not seem to be famous for that gude gift." "I am no tame lion to be cowed by a pack of hounds. These intertribal wars are such as the wolf wages against the lamb. I should like to ask the most peaceable man in England what he would do if a horde of bandits frequently burst forth from Brest and Cherbourg, ravaging the shores of the Channel, and carrying women and children into captivity, with the heads of their decapitated husbands and fathers? Would he preach? Would he preach when he saw his daughter dishonored and his son murdered? And then would he proclaim his shame and cowardice among men? What do some gentlemen expect? They particularly desire to suppress piracy. Do they really imagine that piracy is to be suppressed by argument and preaching?"

Mr. Brooke's enemies have three times pressed their accusations before the House of Commons, and three times have been defeated by overwhelming majorities—the last vote being 230 to 19. Finally, to end the controversy, a royal commission was appointed to visit the scene of these transactions, and upon the spot to decide their merits. The report of this commission has not reached us, if indeed it has ever been made public; but the practical results of it are certain. Mr. Brooke has severed his official connection with the British Government by a resignation of the offices which he held under it; while he retains his sovereignty at Sarawak, with the undiminished love of his subjects and an unimpaired influence over the native tribes. There seems to be no doubt that the intelligent public opinion of England fully sustains him. And it is safe to predict that with that opinion the final verdict of history will coincide. That, placed in circumstances of great difficulty, he may have taken steps not to be squared with the nicest morality, is possible; for that is what must be said of every man who has borne the burden of great public responsibility. Neither is it surprising that a man of such boldness of speech and such almost Cromwellian vigor in action should have enemies; that is a necessity. But that he has been a true and sagacious friend of the natives, and that his career has been for the increase of human happiness, are facts as certain as can be.

His best defense is his works. In 1842, when he took the Government of Sarawak, it was a feeble province, torn by dissensions, crushed by slavery, and ravaged by lawless violence. Now it is a peaceful, prosperous commonwealth. In 1842, its capital, Kuching, was a wretched village, whose houses were miserable mud huts or tents of leaves, and containing but fifteen hundred inhabitants. Now it numbers fifteen thousand—an increase almost rivalling that of our Western cities. In 1842, no boat put to sea without terror. As a result, the amount of trade was contemptible. Now Sarawak has enterprising native merchants, owning vessels of two hundred tons, having regular transactions with Singapore and all the neighboring ports. This trade, as early as 1853, employed twenty-five thousand tons of shipping, and the exports for the year were valued at more than a million of dollars. In 1842, deaths by violence were of almost daily occurrence. Twelve years later, a resident could boast that for three years only one person had lost his life by other than natural causes. How would American cities appear in comparison with this poor Dyak and heathen metropolis? Well does Rajah Brooke proudly ask, "Could such success spring from a narrow and sordid policy?" Mrs. McDougall, the missionary's wife, says:—"We have now a beautiful church at Sarawak, and the bell calls us there to worship every morning at 6, and at 5 every evening. Neither is there anything in this quiet, happy place to prevent our thus living in God's presence."

Mrs. McDougall adds a story which shows the estimation in which the natives hold their Rajah. "Pa Jenna paid me a visit at Sarawak. The Rajah was then in England. But Pa Jenna, coming into my sitting-room, immediately espied his picture hanging against the wall. I was much struck with the expression of respect which both the face and attitude of this untutored savage assumed as he stood before the picture. He raised his handkerchief from his head, and, saluting the picture with a bow, such as a Roman Catholic would make to his patron saint's altar, whispered to himself, 'Our great Rajah.'" And this man was a reclaimed pirate.

This reverential love of the natives is the one thing which does not admit of a doubt. The proofs are constant and irresistible. Some years since, a lady with a few attendants was pushing her boat up a Bornean river, many leagues away from Sarawak, when she encountered a wild Dyak tribe on a warlike expedition. The sight of more than a hundred half-naked savages, crowning a little knoll which jutted into the river a half-dozen rods in advance of her boat, dancing frantically like maniacs, brandishing their long knives, and yelling all the while like demons, was not cheering. Yet the sight of the Sarawak flag raised at the bow of the boat, every demonstration of hostility ceased. She was overpowered by their noisy welcome, and received from them the kindest attention. A dozen years ago, at the very time that the accusations of cruelty and wholesale slaughter of innocent people were most recklessly made, a party of Englishmen, and among them the adopted son of the Rajah, went on an exploring expedition to the extreme northeast corner of Borneo, more than six hundred miles from Sarawak. While they were seated one evening around their fire, the whole air resounded with the cries, "Tuan Brooke! Tuan Brooke!" and presently the natives drew near, and expressed their joy at seeing a son of the great Rajah, and wondering that he who had so blessed the southern Dyaks did not extend his protection to their northern brethren. One anecdote more. During the Chinese insurrection, of which we shall soon speak, a Malay chief, fighting desperately against the insurgents, was mortally wounded, only lingering long enough to be assured of the Rajah's victory, and to exclaim with his dying breath, "I would rather be in hell with the English than in heaven with my own countrymen."

The loyalty of the native population was thoroughly tested in the year 1857. It was the time of the second British war against China. Now the Chinese are in one sense the most cosmopolitan of races. Wherever bread is to be won or gold amassed, there they go thus becoming scattered all through Southeastern Asia and the adjoining islands. In one aspect they are a great blessing. They are a most laborious and thrifty race, of almost incalculable benefit in the development of the material resources of a country. But in some respects they are also an element of danger. They never identify themselves with the country in which they dwell. They simply come to get a living out of it. They band themselves in secret societies or other exclusive organizations, and seem to get no real love for the land which gives them bread, or the people among whom they live. Under a peaceful rule, this race had greatly multiplied at Sarawak. Some branches of industry had indeed almost fallen into their hands. Especially in all mining operations was their help a positive necessity. For the Dyak, though industrious enough in his little plantation, will not work, except on compulsion, in the mines. These places are bitter to him with the memory of forced labor and unrequited misery. Besides, he believes that the bowels of the earth are filled with demons, and no amount of pay gives him courage to face these. As a result, the conduct of the mines was left to the Chinese, and they were unwisely permitted to work them in large companies of several hundred, under their own overseers. This gave them the advantages of a compact organization: to a dangerous degree they became a State within the State.

When the war in China broke out, the Chinese residents at Sarawak, sympathizing with their countrymen, were naturally greatly excited; and when tidings came that the English fleet had been repulsed from before the Canton forts, they were emboldened to take the desperate step of attempting to put to death or to drive out of the country Rajah Brooke and the rest of the English people, that they themselves might take possession of it. About dusk on a February night, six hundred of them gathered under their chiefs, armed themselves, went on board cargo-boats, and began to float down the river towards the capital. At midnight they attacked the Rajah's house. Its inmates were forced to flee to the jungles. The Rajah rose from a sick-bed, ran to the banks of the stream, dove under one of the Chinese boats, swam the river, and took refuge with the Malays. Several of his countrymen were murdered. His own house, filled with the priceless collections of a lifetime, together with a costly library, was burned.

It was a gloomy morning which succeeded the night of this catastrophe. Though he did not doubt for a moment the ultimate suppression of the Rebellion, what ruin might not be wrought in the few days or weeks which should elapse before that event! And where, now that he had been driven from his capital, he should find a base of operations to which he might gather the scattered native forces, was the perplexing question of the hour—when, joyful sight, he beheld a merchant steamer sailing up the river! He hailed her, went on board, and with a sufficient force steamed up to Sarawak. With his appearance the last vestige of hope for the insurrection disappeared.

Meanwhile stirring events had taken place. At first the natives were stunned. They were roused at dead of night, to find the Chinese in possession of the town, their Rajah's house in flames, the Rajah missing, while the rumor was that he had been killed. For a time they wandered about listlessly, vacantly staring each other in the face, and it seemed as though they were about to submit without a struggle. In the midst of this gloom and uncertainty, up spoke a Malay trader, whose veins, despite his peaceful occupation, were full of the old pirate blood:—"Are we going to submit to be governed by these Chinese, or are we going to be faithful to our Rajah? I am no talker, but I will never be governed by any but him, and tonight I commence war to the knife with his enemies."

This broke the spell. Both Malays and Dyaks, in city and country alike, rose *en masse*, and after a severe fight, prolonged till the reappearance of Mr. Brooke, drove the Chinese to the forests, and pursued them with unrelenting fury. Many of the insurgents perished by the sword. Many more wandered about till they died of starvation. Some threw themselves down in their tracks, expiring from fatigue and utter wretchedness. Some hung themselves to escape their misery. In despair and exasperation, they even turned their arms against each other. Of the six hundred who made the original attack, sixty escaped. Of the four thousand who composed the Chinese population, a forlorn and wearied remnant of two thousand took refuge in the Dutch part of the island. This lamentable destruction was the result neither of the order nor the permission of the Rajah. It was accomplished by the unreasoning fury of an outraged people. In a few days the formidable insurrection was ended. The places of the insurgents were filled as rapidly as they had been vacated. Scarcely a trace was left of the ravages of the rebellion; and it accomplished nothing, save to convince all doubters that the government of the province rested, as all stable government must rest, on the good-will of the subject.

At the height of the insurrection a striking incident occurred. While their brethren were being hurled in utter confusion across the Dutch borders, several hundred Chinese fled from those very Dutch territories and sought refuge in Sarawak. Though harassed by care, the Rajah did not neglect their appeal, but sent trustworthy men, who piloted them safely through the incensed Dyaks, who on their part by no means appreciated the virtue of such a step, but thought, rather, that every man "who wore a tail" ought to be put to death, though they bowed to the better judgment of their chief.

The latest accounts represent the province as continuing in a state of unabated prosperity. Its bounds, by more recent cessions, have been so largely increased, that its shore line is now three hundred miles long, and the whole population of the State two hundred and fifty thousand. The haunts of the Sarebus and Sakarran pirates are included in the new limits; and these once-dreaded freebooters have learned the habits of honest industry. Indeed, during the days of the insurrection the State found no more faithful or courageous defenders than they, although their old corsair blood was visible in the relentless tenacity with which they tracked the flying foe. Sir James Brooke, with increasing years, has retired somewhat from the active care of the Government, leaving the conduct of affairs very much to his nephew, Captain Brooke, whom he designated as his heir and successor, and who is represented as being also heir in a large degree to his uncle's principles, courage, and sagacity.

Rajah Brooke sought persistently for many years to give perpetuity to his life's work by placing Sarawak under British protection. He made repeated offers to surrender to the Queen all right and title which he had acquired, on any terms which would secure the welfare of the natives. But these offers have been definitely rejected; the seeming protection which Sarawak enjoyed through the position of its ruler as Governor of Labuan, has been withdrawn, and the little State left to work out unaided its destiny. What shall be the final fate of this interesting experiment—whether there shall arise successors to the founder wise enough to maintain the Government so bravely established, or whether the infant State shall perish with the man who called it into existence, and become only a memory, it is impossible to foretell; but, living or dead, it annals will always be a noble monument to him whose force of character and undaunted persistency created it.

The earlier portraits we have of Rajah Brooke depict him as a man of a peculiarly frank, open, and pleasing exterior, yet with a countenance marked by intelligence, thought, and energy; but underneath all a certain dreaminess of expression, found often in the faces of those born for adventure and to seek for the enterprise of their age fresh fields, new Eldorados hidden in strange lands and unfamiliar seas.

The later portraits give us a face, plain, sagacious, yet full of an expression of kindly benevolence. The exigencies of a busy life have transformed romance into reality and commonsense; the adventurer and knight-errant has but obeyed the law of his age, and become a noble example of the power of the Anglo-Saxon mind to organize in the face of adverse circumstances a State, and to construct out of most unpromising elements the good fabric of orderly social life.—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

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